

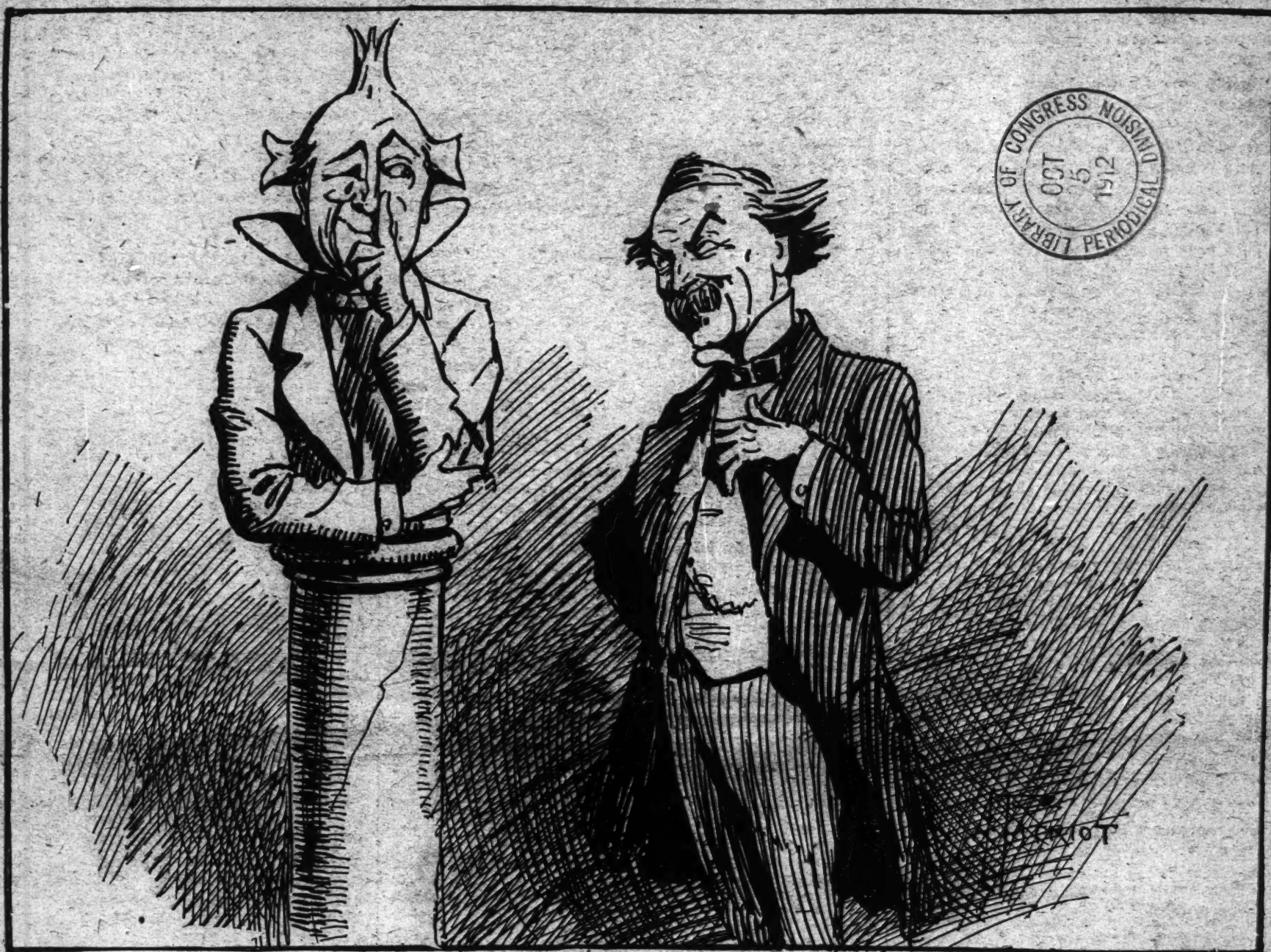
VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 238.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1912.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free.)

THE NEW PECKSNIFF



"I am sorry in my heart. I would do my best to protect their lives, but I cannot be responsible any longer."
—Lloyd George.

"I will not, upon the one hand, go so far as to say that she deserves all the inflictions which have been so very forcibly and hilariously suggested, nor will I, upon the other, on any account compromise my common understanding as a man by making the assertion that she does not."—Pecksniff.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

Will readers kindly remember to address all communications to Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, in future.

THE OUTLOOK

The news that Mrs. Leigh had been liberated brought inexpressible relief to thousands who have suffered because of her suffering, and have lived through the past weeks in constant dread of some tragic end to her brave fight in Mountjoy Prison. It is common knowledge that the Government had ordered that under no circumstances was she to be

released, but this order they revoked from fear of the political damnation which, as Mr. Bernard Shaw has warned them, will be theirs if they kill a Suffragist prisoner by forcible feeding. Having brought Mrs. Leigh to the verge of the grave, they decided to set her free. The effect which feeding by violence has produced in Mrs. Leigh's case completely and finally establishes the view expressed in the report of Mr. Mansell Moullin, M.D., Dr. Agnes Savill, and Sir Victor Horsley. The Government have found some medical men who were prepared to support the practice of forcible feeding, but facts decide when doctors disagree, and the facts have shown that the Government could not continue the forcible feeding of Mrs. Leigh without killing her.

Miss Gladys Evans Still Under Torture

Miss Gladys Evans is still in prison, and is still being forcibly fed. She is evidently possessed of more physical strength than Mrs. Leigh, and has therefore been slower to break down under this dangerous process. Determined to torture her as long as they can, the Government are waiting until the last possible moment before ordering her release. This deliberate cruelty is amazing and revolting. There must be unremitting effort to gain Miss Evans' release. Every day that passes means added suffering, and reduces her to a more serious condition of health. Moreover, a sudden collapse may occur, and this brave woman may be carried in an instant beyond reach of all human aid. Mrs. Leigh has issued a letter to the men and women of Dublin, in which she declares that if they do not secure Miss

Evans' release, she herself, ill as she is, will lead a march upon the prison, and will rejoin her imprisoned comrade.

The Failure of Forcible Feeding

The complete failure of forcible feeding is now recognised by all, the Government included. The *Birmingham Post* says: "Forcible feeding has failed to achieve its purpose. . . . Whatever else results from the release of Mrs. Leigh, it is clear the Government will have to reconsider their means of combating the hunger strike." The *Times* says: "It may be admitted that feeding by tube is a failure as applied to resisting women." Some newspapers suggest that Suffragist prisoners shall in future be allowed to die of starvation. We believe, however, that the public and the Press as a whole will prefer the passage of a measure of women's enfranchisement.

Mrs. Pankhurst on Future Policy

We are amused by the avidity with which some of our critics have seized upon the statement reported to have been made by Mrs. Pankhurst to a French newspaper representative, that "We have decided to fight the men as men—that is, by violence." The fact is that Mrs. Pankhurst made no statement to the French Press, so that the appearance of the report in question is incomprehensible, but even if she had, a translation into English of a French version of the policy of the W.S.P.U. would obviously be less reliable and informative than Mrs. Pankhurst's message which appeared in these columns some weeks

ago. Pending a further declaration by Mrs. Pankhurst, we refer all who seek enlightenment as to her views and intentions to that message.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst and French Police

Suffragists have had much reason to complain of newspaper misrepresentations, but never surely was a more wanton fabrication than the statement, which appeared in certain French and English newspapers, that Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst had been warned by the French police that if any disturbance occurred during Mr. Asquith's presence in Paris they would be expelled from France. This statement is without any smallest vestige of truth, for Mrs. Pankhurst was in England at the time of Mr. Asquith's visit, and neither she nor her daughter have received any communication on any subject whatever from the French authorities. One English newspaper actually issued a poster bearing the words, "French Warning to Miss Pankhurst." It would be well if newspaper editors and others who are concerned to disseminate truth rather than falsehood, would make enquiry at the headquarters of the W.S.P.U. before giving currency to statements concerning that organisation and its members.

Heroines at Llanystumdwy

We are filled with reverence for the heroines who risked their lives at Llanystumdwy. They faced the mob of savages with the full knowledge of the risks they ran, but to have stayed away would have meant surrender to brute force, and the leaving undone of duty. So they went and made their demand for justice. The account of what they suffered is dreadful to read. They were assaulted and insulted. Their hair was torn out in handfuls. Attempts were made to strip them naked. They were knocked down and trampled upon. That they escaped alive is a miracle. One of these magnificent women writes:—

I have been to these kind of meetings ever since the commencement of the Union, but never in all the six years have I experienced anything approaching this affair in brutality, in fiendishness. The men were more like wild beasts than humans. It was a horrible nightmare, the yells and growls are still in my ears. I can hear the noise of the tearing my hair out in several handfuls, it pursues me day and night, so horrible it all was. My thick winter coat is torn to pieces; they tore my hat off my head; they beat my head with sticks, and it is so sore I cannot rest it comfortably. Twice I swooned away, then a vision seemed to be right in front of my dim eyes. I saw one who, frailer far than myself, had undergone the horror of forcible feeding. She seemed to stand there to inspire my soul with courage, and I battled against my physical weakness and recovered slowly from the faintness. The thing that makes my blood boil is that these fiends indecently assaulted me. . . . my underskirt is all in rags. I cannot go into details further, but, oh, it is too horrible to speak of at all. . . . Some of the residents of Criccieth told me afterwards that these men were specially "picked" men to come and ill-treat any Suffragettes who had courage enough to face them.

"Literally Fell Upon Us"

Another brave woman relates that when she and her companions made their protest—

All surrounding us, with one instinct, literally fell upon us. We were torn apart, our tight-fittings caps were wrenched off, our hair savagely clutched and pulled down and used as a means of torture. Blows rained upon our uncovered heads, collars and ties were torn off, knees were rammed into our backs, and every attempt made to throw us to the ground and trample on us. Thick clothing and foresight prevented still worse attacks from being successful. One of us was so fiercely clutched round the waist that her ribs were nearly broken, and she could scarcely breathe. It was hell let loose—a revelation of the latent beast in man—a scene which will surely be impossible after a generation of fully-freed women.

The same account tells how one of the protesters was found temporarily, if not permanently, blinded, and in the midst of her pain, quietly determining how she could better protect herself "next time"! An attempt has been made to persuade the public that Mr. Lloyd George is not responsible for these hideous and brutal assaults upon women, but the account of one of the victims gives the truth of the matter. She says: "Mr. Lloyd George said that he had anticipated interruptions, made a quite obviously insincere appeal to the audience not to hurt the women, and added with a meaning smile, 'But by all means, certainly, remove them,' putting his left thumb in the direction of the river. He then made smiling, sneering remarks about what had just occurred."

Mr. Lloyd George's Responsibility

It is far too late in the day for Mr. Lloyd George to escape responsibility for the brutality of his followers. The Government to which he belongs have from the first used physical force to repress and silence the members of the W.S.P.U. The Government, by resorting to forcible feeding, set an example which other men were sure to follow. Mr. Lloyd George himself has repeatedly called for the violent ejection of Suffragists from his meetings. At the Eisteddfod he spoke of sticks as being appropriate weapons for use against women, and as we have seen, his so-called appeal at Llanystumdwy was a veiled encouragement to savagery. This attack on the Suffragists was not unpremeditated. As the *Manchester Guardian* says:—

The behaviour of the crowd (or of a large portion of it) was not due to spontaneous anger, but to a settled resolve to punish very severely any interruptions by women.

A Significant Fact

There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Lloyd George knew his supporters' intentions. Evidently he did not try to prevent the revolting cruelties that were being planned. It is significant that no arrests were made. When Mr. Lloyd George was merely hustled by a man Suffragist, that man Suffragist was sent to prison for two months' hard labour, but the women's assailants go unpunished. Strong condemnation of the assaults on the women of Llanystumdwy has been expressed by the Press generally, and several newspapers hold Mr. Lloyd George personally responsible for what occurred there. His appeal against violence was, as the *Evening News* points out, in the nature of that other invitation "not to nail the poor fellow's ears to the pump." The *Evening Standard*, in the course of a strong protest, says:—

Whilst Mr. Lloyd George was talking rubbish about "bravoes lurking in the dark," strange sights were to be seen. . . . We hope there is no Englishman who does not feel hot with shame and fury as he reads of the behaviour of the Chancellor's supporters. . . . We have had Suffragist and anti-Suffragist outrages before now, but nothing like this frenzied and cowardly exhibition. We are ashamed that foreigners should read of such doings in England, our hands twitch with the desire to inflict bodily chastisement on the men of Llanystumdwy.

The *Evening Standard* attributes such shameful occurrences to the militant Suffrage movement. But surely if this brutality is lying latent it is better that we should know it, so that our social life may be purged of it. The respect of man for woman must be real or it is worthless.

"If I am a Criminal"

Outbreaks of violence in the dock-yards, revolver shooting at a football match, and riots in the street, have ushered in the Ulster rebellion, and now the Unionist leaders are engaged in stating their case and announcing violent resistance to the Home Rule Bill. The solemn resolve of the Ulster Council and the Covenants to be signed by men and women respectively on September 28, are open declarations of Civil War. The spirit of revolt which first evinced itself in the militant Suffrage agitation has spread to the Unionist Party, whose leaders are encouraged to the utterance of highly rebellious sentiments by the example of the militant Suffragists, and by the work which they have done to make rebellion understood by the public. The speech with which Sir Edward Carson opened the Ulster campaign might have been taken bodily out of VOTES FOR WOMEN. He said:—

If there is unrest, if there is trouble—aye, if there is more than trouble—who is responsible for it? It is the Government. . . . They say to us, "It is the duty of a citizen to obey the law, otherwise you are an evil example for others to disregard it." I admit that as a general proposition, but, after all, there is a co-relative duty of the Government. They must not tamper with, nay, they are bound to preserve, the rights of citizenship. The subversion or deprivation of the political status is not government. It is revolution. . . . There is a plea known to the law, and that is the plea of self-defence! With God's help, we will make use of that plea. . . . If I am a criminal, it is the present Government that has made me a criminal. I say to the Government, "It is you who are preparing to break the law, and it is I who am preparing to resist you when you break it." I declare here before you in the most solemn way that if this unprovoked and wicked attack is allowed to go on, and this Bill is to become law, it is not only the right, but a duty, to prepare to resist it. It is the same right and the same duty as arose in 1688, and it was that exercise of that right that laid the foundations of those liberties which you and I to-day are determined to protect. Are we decadent sons of our ancestors? Are we permeated with the same spirit? Then, if we are, we will do exactly as they did in the hour of danger.

"Will Fight them with Rifles"

A very militant utterance is that of Mr. Charles Craig, M.P., who said at Lisburn that Ulster had a message to the Government of "challenge and defiance. It was a message to do their worst, and they, the loyal Ulstermen, would fight them to the bitter end, not by words and votes alone, but with rifles, and whatever weapons might be necessary to defend their country and their liberty." Lord Hugh Cecil has been over to Ireland to say that if Ulster fights Ulster will be right. He declared that:—

The King sat upon the Throne because there was righteous resistance. Judges were independent, Parliament met annually, and they had all the benefit of representative government because there was righteous resistance. Who, then, dared to say they were treasonable in appealing to the same principles which raised the whole fabric of British law, and which made them the free, self-governing people that they were?

Mr. F. E. Smith

Mr. F. E. Smith has also been giving Ulstermen a promise of English support in their rebellion. Warning his hearers to show an unbending front, he said:—

If this Government believe that you yield one yard, they will march a mile further on in their wicked and reckless policy. The only chance of stopping them, for they are as weak as they are unscrupulous, is to persuade them that you mean business, and the only honest way for brave men to persuade enemies that they mean business is to mean business. . . . If our ancestors had only talked, I daresay the descendants of King James would hold you as his slaves to-day. Your ancestors did not talk, they worked. They combined, then inspired their leaders, and they fought. If your spirit is the same as that of your ancestors, you will win. If your spirit is not their spirit, you will be beaten, and you will deserve to be beaten.

What Will the Government Do?

Since Mr. Winston Churchill struck his blow at Home Rule the Government have given no further hint of how they propose to deal with the difficulty of Ulster militancy. The Liberal Press maintains a significant reserve, and Mr. Lloyd George avoided the subject in his speech at Llanystumdwy. The next Ministerial utterance is eagerly awaited. Meanwhile, the Unionist Press sounds a note of triumph, the *Times* declaring that the forcible subjection of Ulster is unthinkable, and that "a policy which encounters resistance that is certain, if necessary, to be carried to the point of Civil War, is manifestly foredoomed." The whole situation with regard to Ireland is full of lessons for Suffragists, and for those especially who so strangely call themselves "constitutional."

The Labour Party's Intentions

The *Labour Leader*, in its last issue, published an article headed "The Labour Party and Women—Should the Manhood Suffrage Bill be Rejected?" This article shows that the Labour Party in Parliament is all at sixes and sevens with regard to Votes for Women, and that far from having decided to compel the Government to include women in the Manhood Suffrage Bill by threatening to eject them from office, the Labour Members are, many of them, prepared to support the Manhood Suffrage Bill after the defeat of the Women's Amendments in Committee. In fact, the Labour Members are moving towards the commission of a scandalous betrayal of the women workers whose interests they pretend to have at heart. Men's political parties are all alike in their callous indifference to the needs of the voteless, and the Labour Members are evidently determined that they will give their beloved Liberal Government no anxiety on the score of Votes for Women.

The "Constitutionals" Election Policy

Discussing the Midlothian election result, the "Constitutionals" say:—

The Labour man declined to cheat the women by allowing the Government to wreck the Amendments and then pass a measure for giving every lad of twenty-one the vote, by which he would govern the mother who bore him, and for which he had not even troubled to do any work. The other, the Liberal, was content to say that he "would like," "wished," "hoped"—that he would even vote for Amendments—but he would put no pressure on the Government, and if the Amendments were wrecked by the Government, he proposed to rivet the women's chains more securely than ever by helping the Government to pass its iniquitous Franchise Bill as it stands. This man was invaluable as a party tool to the Government, but what use was he to the women?

We would point out to our "Constitutional" friends that according to the standard they themselves prescribe in the words above quoted, there was no real difference between Provost Brown, the Labour candidate, and Mr. Shaw, the Liberal candidate. For the Labour candidate was content to say that he would merely vote for Amendments; he, just as did the Liberal candidate, declined to put pressure upon the Government; and, like the Liberal candidate, he did not promise to vote against the third reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill if women are not included in Committee. The fact is that Labour Members are, for all practical purposes, Liberal Members when once they are elected. What use are they to the women?

Twentieth Century Hampdens

The ancient principle that taxation and representation shall go together has never been fully recognised in this country, and Hampdens are still needed to vindicate it. Dr. Elizabeth Wilks, denied the Parliamentary vote, has refused to pay taxes. In consequence of the state of the law relating to married women's property, the authorities have seized her husband, Mr. Mark Wilks, and have sent him to prison, where presumably they intend to keep him until he pays the disputed tax. This Mr. Wilks refuses to do, believing that such payment would be an unconstitutional act and a betrayal of the cause of Votes for Women. To this husband and wife, who at grave inconvenience and personal sacrifice, are carrying on the battle fought by Hampden, we offer the congratulations and thanks of our readers.

A Canadian Statesman's View

The Premier of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Mr. Murray, is of the opinion that it is the Dominion Parliament which ought to effect the enfranchisement of Canadian women. He says in answer to a question addressed to him by the *Canadian Gazette*:—

"My view is that the Dominion Parliament has absolute and unquestioned power to pass an Act to enfranchise women. The Provincial Legislatures have no such power. For a number of years we had a Dominion Franchise Act separate from Provincial Laws, but as a matter of convenience and economy, Provincial lists, with some qualifications, were adopted by Federal legislation. So that you will see that to empower women to participate in the national affairs of Canada, the Federal Parliament is the only body with authority. It is equally correct that Provincial Legislatures have the right to confer the franchise on women in the Provincial elections."

The W.S.P.U. of Canada is making the demand that Mr. Borden's Government shall introduce and carry through the Dominion Parliament a measure giving Votes to Women.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX

By Dr. Marie Stopes

[In the following interesting article Dr. Marie Stopes shows that by insisting on her rights she compelled the Income Tax authorities to refund her income tax to her direct, instead of to her husband. This is of particular interest at the present moment, when in the case of Mr. Wilks the authorities are making the husband responsible for the payment of his wife's taxes.]

Wrongly deducted Income Tax is only repaid to the husband!

Probably this iniquitous state of affairs is known to all your readers, but it is one of woman's many legal disabilities against which we should make a determined stand, and I hope in the present short article to show that determination can succeed.

As a rule, a married woman's income is taxed "at the source," and before she is paid her dividends the tax is deducted. If she is single and has an income less than £160 she can get this money refunded to her without great difficulty, but if she is married she can never get it refunded, but the husband can get it paid to him. And this even if the man is so immoral and brutal that the wife has left him, and is at her own cost keeping the children.

As regards earned incomes, the same arrangement holds, but in this case the Income Tax officers cannot lay hands on the money as a rule, except in such a case as a Government employee, where they have the salary in their own hands, and can, therefore, dock the money before payment.

Now, it recently happened that, though I am not a Government employee in an ordinary sense, the British Museum owed me £55 in payment of part of some work I am doing for them as a specialist. When the draft was sent, however, it was made out minus 9d. in the pound for Income Tax—against which subtraction I protested.

Having informed them that I was not liable for Income Tax at all, I assumed, when told to return the draft, and that another properly made out would be sent, that it would be for the full sum owing me. Hence I returned it to Mr. C—, the paymaster of the British Museum, and also the Income Tax official. Shortly after I received a letter from Mr. X. at Somerset House suggesting that the matter could be gone into much more satisfactorily at a personal interview. Being too busy I did not call, and consequently learnt by letter the real object of this projected visit, which was simply an attempt to get at information about my husband. This letter went on: "I have no control whatever of the payment of the £55, so have sent your letter on to Mr. C. to-day." After much difficulty I got my draft—but instead of paying me the full sum—instead even of deducting 9d. in the £—it was made out with 1s. 2d. in the £ deducted from the sum due. My protest elicited the reply that it was done according to instructions from Mr. X., of Somerset House, and "if the Inland Revenue authorities finally decide that you have been overtaxed, it will be easy to obtain a refund of the excess."

To secure what I had, I cashed the draft and sent in a claim for payment for the rest of the sum due for work done on terms agreed. I was simply referred back to Mr. X., of Somerset House. A profitless correspondence followed, and I had great difficulty in getting a clear answer to my questions. Indeed, the one thing the officials appeared to wish to avoid was putting in simple black and white the very shameful state of affairs. I had to write a very severe letter before I could get the reply; but at last Mr. X. wrote: "I beg to inform you that the claims should be made by your husband." I was (secretly) delighted, for now I was in for a fight which I have often wished to be able to undertake for the Cause. I refused to let them know a thing about my husband, and instead threatened to County Court the British Museum paymaster for the rest of the sum due to me according to the agreed scale of payment for my work. Oh, shame! What an idea! I was told that even to suggest such a course was terrible.

My threat to County Court for payment due to me for work done, however, brought matters to a head, and Mr. X., of Somerset House, called on me. He talked a long time, contradicted himself considerably, endeavoured to find out all he could about my husband (whom I refused on principle to have mixed up in the matter), and concluded that I ought to be repaid, and that they would do so at once, to my husband.

I then wrote direct to Mr. Lloyd George, calling his attention to the need of his personal supervision of this department, and laying the facts shortly before him. After some weeks I was again requested to call at Somerset House. I refused. Then Mr. Y. called on me, and precluded a conciliatory conversation with the remark, "Let us forget all Mr. X. said and start afresh." He then merely asked that my husband should sign an attestation of the amount of his income, and I sent it in with my claim. I received the sum owing to me, made out by draft to myself, the next morning.

Now, that creates a precedent, and one which every woman can quote, to the undoing of her local Income Tax officials. Next time a married woman is told that the refund of wrongly deducted Income Tax will only be returned to the husband let her quote this case and insist on similar treatment. Let every married woman insist on getting paid back by a draft made out to HERSELF, and we should soon set matters a little more straight in the Income Tax department.

It requires immense patience—my correspondence and interviews lasted over three months—but I will be very glad to help freely anyone who writes to me through the Editor of VOTES FOR WOMEN. The case, of course, is also known to the Women's Tax Resist-

ance League, whose lawyer was helpful to me, and would be in a position to give advice to others on similar lines.

MARY LEIGH

August 9th—September 20th

They took a living soul away,
And shut it from the breath of day;
They bound the feet, they bound the hands,
They fenced it round with iron bands;
Into the mouth they forced the bit,
Bridled, and bruised, and tortured it.

"Five years," they said, "here shall you be,
O Soul, in your captivity;
Five years of weariness and pain
Before we let you out again."
Five years! And scarce five weeks are run—
She looks on freedom and the sun.

"Basis of Government," Brute Force,
Has had its fling and run its course.
The utmost that it dared to do
Was done: flesh shrank till bones showed through,—
Yet still within that house of clay
The spirit lived and won its way.

She won because she had the will
To die—she whom they dared not kill!
Possession gave them their nine points:
This tenth has pierced their harness-joints.
They fought with backs against the wall:
One poor weak body beat them all!

LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

MR. AND MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE

The following cable message was received at Clement's Inn on Tuesday morning:—

"Greeting to all: returning on Campania ready for the fight: no surrender: unitedly.—PETHICK LAWRENCE."

The Campania (Cunard Line) left New York on Wednesday morning, September 25; she is expected to arrive at Fishguard on Tuesday, October 1, and at Liverpool on Wednesday, October 2. The many friends who are longing to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence will find in the daily papers information as to the arrival of the boat and train.

We wonder whether Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence will be able to exchange greetings with Miss Barbara Wylie, who sailed on Friday last for New York on the Empress of Ireland, en route for Canada? If so, we know that the signal will be "No Surrender!"

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The W.S.P.U. has now moved to Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C., where all communications should in future be addressed.

London Meetings Resumed

Now that the holidays are over, the great London meetings are again to be held on Monday and Thursday of every week. Admission is free to all who are interested. On Monday, October 7, at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, at 3 p.m., and on Thursday, October 10, at the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, W., at 8 p.m., the speakers will be Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Naylor.

The Albert Hall Meeting, October 17

A few Balcony seats left! But these are excellent—and reserved—one shilling each. They should be applied for at once: Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U. Never before have the seats been sold out so early. Stewards will be wanted; will volunteers send in their names to Miss Jessie Kenney, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

N.B.—In the endeavour to meet the great demand for seats it has been found possible to arrange the Lower Orchestra in such a way that a limited number of seats in this part can be booked at 2s. each (numbered and reserved).

Prisoners of War

Any letters relating to Miss Haaler, Miss Houston, Miss Lloyd, and Miss Webb, members of the Irish Women's Franchise League, who are in prison because of their militant protest in Dublin against the exclusion of Irishwomen in the Home Rule Bill, should be sent to the Hon. Sec., I.W.F.L., Antient Concert Buildings, Dublin.

Special Posters

Special posters, headed "Penal Servitude or Votes," setting forth the facts in plain language, may be had, four crown size, 3d. each; double crown size, 1½d. each; post free. Apply to Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

"Votes for Women" in Paris

Visitors to Paris, as well as friends of the woman's movement resident there, will be glad to know that VOTES FOR WOMEN can now be bought at Smith's Library, in the Rue de Rivoli.

Christmas Fete and Fair

Everyone will remember the great success of last year's Fair, which not only demonstrated the clever handiwork of W.S.P.U. members, but added such a large sum to the fund. This year another Fair is to be held, and it will have the additional interest of serving as a "house-warming" for the splendid new offices. All sorts of useful and pretty things will be wanted for the stalls, and with October close upon us it is time for members to be actively at work.



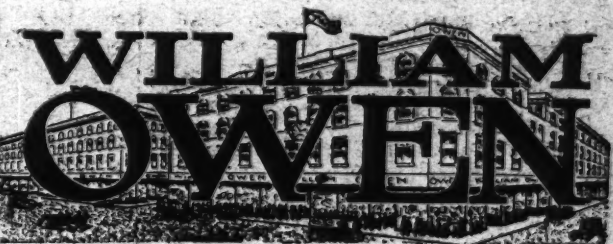
TAILOR MADE SHIRTS.

We have recently secured the services of an exceptionally clever Shirt Tailor, who has designed a number of very smart Tailor-made Shirts which are all made from High-grade Materials. They are tailor-cut and tailor-finished, and are altogether different from the ordinary so-called Tailor Shirt. Tailor Shirt made from extra-heavy Pyjama Silk, with stitched turn-down collar and cuffs. Stocked in sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15. Also in plain, cream, and striped Spunella Silk.

21/9

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RELEASE OF MRS. LEIGH

"She won because she had the will to die—she whom they dared not kill!"—Laurence Housman.

On Saturday morning last the aching fear that has lain at every suffragist's heart for the past weeks was lightened; the news of Mrs. Leigh's release was announced in the morning papers, where they had feared every day to read of her death.

This is victory indeed! It is no petty advantage over an enemy, but the triumph of one great spirit over all the forces of law and physical force. "I will fight with my back to the wall," said Mrs. Leigh when she was sentenced, and not for one instant has she suffered the voice of her spirit to be silenced by concessions, threats, or bodily torture. Prisoner in a political battle, she claimed political rights; nothing less would she accept, and now she has won more—her release.

But the joy over this victory is tempered by two things, its terrible cost in physical health to Mrs. Leigh, and the thought that her fellow-prisoner, Miss Gladys Evans, is still in prison and still undergoing forcible feeding.

It was not to be anticipated that the authorities would yield before the eleventh hour; indeed, it was only the fear of the consequences—the terrible reckoning they would have to meet had Mrs. Leigh died—that led them to release her on a grave medical warning. For six weeks Mrs. Leigh has refused food and been forcibly fed, and her condition became so critical that on Friday Sir Christopher Nixon and Sir Thomas Myles were requested by the prison authorities to examine the two prisoners. After a careful examination they found that Mrs. Leigh was in a very debilitated condition, and that further imprisonment would be dangerous to her life. The report of the two eminent physicians was at once forwarded to the Prisons Board, and late in the afternoon the Attorney-General was called into consultation, and spent a considerable time with the new chairman (Mr. Max Green) and the other members of the Board considering the medical report. After a good deal of deliberation, the Board, with the concurrence of the Attorney-General, decided to recommend the immediate release of the prisoner, and steps were at once taken to procure an order from the Lords Justices of the Privy Council, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, giving effect to the recommendation.

"Absolutely Wasted Away"

At 6.30 Mrs. Leigh, who was in a state of absolute collapse, and unable to stand, was carried out from Mountjoy Prison on an invalid chair, and driven in a cab first to the hospital, which she refused to enter, and then to a private house in Dublin. Immediately on her arrival, Mrs. Leigh requested that a telegram be sent to her mother in London, informing her of her release, and ending with the words "No surrender," which has become the battle-cry of the militant suffragettes. Miss Gladys Hazel, who saw her, says: "She looked simply dead. She was absolutely wasted away. One of the few remarks she made was 'No surrender.'" Her weight is 5st 4½lb, a loss of over 24lb. One press report says: "The released suffragist appeared to be in a dreadfully emaciated condition, looking wasted and haggard; and but a shadow of her former self. She has apparently, as a result of her resistance to forcible feeding, reduced herself to the lowest point of vitality."

During the night a doctor and two nurses were in constant attendance. Mrs. Leigh did not sleep, and for twenty-four hours could not retain any food. On Saturday she was reported to be very weak, and Dr. Maguire, who had been in consultation with some well-known city specialists, was not in a position to pronounce Mrs. Leigh's life out of danger. On the whole, however, the patient is progressing favourably, and strong hopes are entertained by her friends that she will pull through. It will not surprise those who know Mrs. Leigh's superhuman force of character to hear that on Sunday, with her life still hanging in the balance, she dictated to her nurse the message which will be found below, her one thought being for her friend.

Thus has Mrs. Leigh proved once more that the Government cannot quell the movement by repression. Forcible feeding is a failure.

All the women who have practised the hunger strike knew quite well what they were risking, and they were all prepared for it. If that is the price women have to pay for enfranchisement, they are ready to pay it. It is a marvel there has not been a tragedy, and that the Government have not a human life on their hands.

THE STORY OF THE RELEASE

Mrs. Leigh, after her release, gave the following details to the W.S.P.U. organiser in Dublin:—

Sir Christopher Nixon and Sir Thomas Myles were brought in consultation with the prison officials. After asking Mrs. Leigh if she would take some brandy to prepare her for some news they had for her, they told her she was to be released. She had refused the brandy. Then they asked her if she would go into hospital. Sir Christopher Nixon said that whatever she decided, it must be left entirely to her

choice, and that if she did not want to go to hospital, she need not. She was entirely free. The Government had no power over her now. She was a free person. They would acquiesce in whatever she decided.

She then told them that she had no desire to go to hospital, but Dr. Flynn persisted in persuading her to go into a hospital near by for four or five days, pointing out that it was for health reasons, because she wanted special treatment, and then to go to a convalescent home. She at once declined to go to hospital. She decided to go to her friends, and asked them to communicate with Miss Roe at once. She said to the Governor, "You know Miss Roe?" and he said, "Oh, yes; very well." She asked him to communicate with Miss Roe and with her mother. Sir Christopher Nixon was very emphatic upon this point, that if she had a repugnance to go to hospital she must be left entirely to her own choice, and Sir Thomas Myles agreed.

They decided to have another talk, and to see about it. That was about one o'clock. They again pressed food upon her, and she refused. Dr. Durdle said he would forcibly feed her, in order to preserve her strength. She said, if she was free, why forcibly feed her? Why not allow her to have the food ordinarily when she was dressed in her own clothing, ready to go? Eventually they acquiesced. As soon as she was dressed she had beef-juice.

They decided to release her at noon, but on account of the state of her health they kept her in bed for another five hours, to prepare her to go out. During the afternoon the doctor kept coming in to see her, and every time he came, of course, he brought a little more food. Each time he came in he said, "You will be quite near to here, and I shall be able to see you." Mrs. Leigh asked if they had communicated with her friends, and he said that, for reasons of health, it would be better for her to go into the hospital, as she would require to have food administered (a spoonful) every ten minutes. She told him each time that she would not go into the hospital. However, when the release actually came, and she was conveyed out into the taxi, she decided that, on reaching the hospital, she would decline to go in.

The Governor and doctor carried her to the chair. On reaching the hospital, she declined to go in. Dr. (Katharine) Maguire came to the cab door, and said to her, "Will you go to the hospital, Mrs. Leigh, or would you rather come with me?" She told Dr. Maguire she preferred to go with her. The hospital matron who had accompanied her then got out, and she was left in charge of Dr. Maguire, who took her to a private house.

As they carried her out in the chair, the Governor handed her release, and said, "You know, Mrs. Leigh, you are out on license." And he read it over to her, saying, "I want you to fully understand." She said, "This is waste-paper," and she smiled.

The Order of Release

No. in Convict Book: 30 Dublin City.
Order of license under the Penal Servitude Acts, 1853 to 1891.
Dublin Castle,
20th day of September, 1912.

His Majesty is graciously pleased to grant to Mary Leigh, who was convicted of Arson, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the County of the City of Dublin, on the 7th day of August, 1912, and was then and there sentenced to be kept in Penal Servitude for the Term of Five Years, and is now confined in Mountjoy Prison, His Royal Licence to be at large from the day of her Liberation under this Order, during the remaining portion of her said term of Penal Servitude, unless she said Mary Leigh shall, before the expiration of the said term, be convicted on indictment of some offence within the United Kingdom, in which case such Licence will be immediately forfeited by Law, or unless it shall please His Majesty sooner to revoke or alter such Licence.

This Licence is given subject to the conditions endorsed upon the same, upon the breach of any of which it will be liable to be revoked, whether such breach is followed by a Conviction or not.

And His Majesty hereby Orders that the said Mary Leigh be set at liberty within thirty days from the date of this Order.

Given under my Hand and Seal.
(Signed) Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Max S. Green, Chairman, General Prisons Board, Dublin Castle.

CONDITIONS.

The Holder shall abstain from any violation of the Law. If her licence is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offence she will be liable to undergo a term of Penal Servitude equal to the portion of her term of Five Years which remained unexpired when her Licence was granted, viz., the term of four years 314 days.

MRS. LEIGH'S MESSAGE

The following is the message sent by Mrs. Leigh to a meeting in Phoenix Park on Sunday last:—

Men and Women of Dublin.—After an

absence of nine weeks, having tasted liberty and the joy of living for forty-eight hours in the care of kind friends, I wish to remind those of you who stand for Justice and Freedom that there is still a prisoner who sits in her lonely prison cell unconquered and undaunted, facing three times a day, 9, 12, and 5, unspeakable torture, mental and physical. I further state that unless she be released within the next few days, it is my intention to lead a march upon the prison, and again take my place by her side to be divided only by death. It is within your power to decide this issue.

In calling upon the citizens of Dublin, let it never be forgotten that when Irishmen were suffering persecution and hunted by the bloodhounds of the English Government of their day, there was one woman, brave Ann Devlin, who was ready and willing to suffer torture for the sake of principle, and neither bribery nor persecution could wring from her the secret of Robert Emmett's hiding place. Women all through the ages of Irish history have worked and suffered for their convictions. Where would the Irish question be to-day but for Anna Parnell and her sisters? There may be many Irish people whose knowledge of their own history is slight, and there may be some who would rather forget the horrors of the past, but the penal days and all their tragedy can never be forgotten whilst Gladys Evans is still sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Those people who have deprecated any militant action used by the women, I ask to remember Michael Dwyer, whose guerilla tactics made it possible for Irishmen to use constitutional means to-day.

It is not long ago since jokes could be made, even by the Government and Winston Churchill, at the expense of the Irish, but it cannot be done now, since they are become a power; and it is because Mr. John Redmond has compelled Mr. Asquith to eat more Irish stew than he can digest, that the Irish question is on the horizon. But I warn the powers that be, John Redmond's Irish stew is nothing compared to the hot pot the women will prepare if Justice and Votes for Women be any longer delayed us, for we shall continue to the end, no matter what it costs.

It is in your power to decide, in each one's power to help. Therefore let us all be up and doing our share to bring about her immediate release, and when you leave this meeting, raise up your voices to the free winds, and shout the name of Gladys Evans. When you raise your glasses, or your humble cups, toast them in the name of Gladys Evans, and in the name of Ireland's Blessed Martyrs. Do all you can to bring about the immediate release of that brave and lonely soldier, Gladys Evans.

A SPIRIT OF IRON

The respect and admiration which Mrs. Leigh won even from those who had no sympathy with the cause is shown by an impression of her which appears in the *Dublin Evening Telegraph*, and from which we extract the following:—

"The prisoners faced the judge and jury with an intrepidity which only enthusiasm in a cause which they held to be high could inspire."

"Of the two in the dock, Mrs. Leigh, though the smaller, was the more striking figure, and it was evident that she was a source of great encouragement to her comrade."

"Even the unsympathising spectator was forced to admire theadroitness with which Mrs. Leigh cross-examined the witnesses who were giving such damning evidence against her, and the ingenious manner in which she appealed to the jury in an impassioned address, extending to almost fifty minutes, to hold that she was not a criminal in seeking to enfranchise her sex. The history of Ireland, she said, had been the record of a struggle against wrong, and she pointed out that Emmet, Parnell, John Martin, and John O'Leary had been incarcerated because they sought to overcome tyranny."

"To an Irish jury this was a powerful plea, and it had its effect—the jury failed to agree to a verdict and were discharged, while Miss Evans, who was defended by Mr. Healy, K.C., M.P., was found guilty."

"On the following day a fresh jury was empanelled, and Mrs. Leigh was again arraigned on the same charge, and the battle between herself and the Crown was once more stubbornly fought. The small, alert figure in the dock, wearing the badge, 'Votes for Women,' rose to the occasion, and won the admiration of a crowded court, amongst whom she had very few sympathisers."

"From her demeanour in the dock one could well understand how after being subjected to forcible feeding in Winslow Green Prison, the prisoner left the precincts of the jail with head erect, and then fell on the ground from exhaustion when the eyes of the prison officials were no longer upon her."

"One could not shake off the feeling that the prisoner was determined to be uncon-

promising to the end. And her life in Mountjoy has exemplified the strength of her determination."

PRESS COMMENTS

The problem is quite simple when reduced to its elements. The prison authorities are under the control of the Government; the Government is answerable to Parliament; the business of Parliament is to see that the will of the nation is carried out. When the demand for the enfranchisement of women became acute, what the Government should have done was to afford every opportunity for the question to be ventilated, and for Parliament to pronounce freely upon it. Because personally opposed to woman suffrage, the Premier should have been all the more careful to create facilities for the discussion of the question, and to clear the way for its supporters to win the day if they could. Instead of providing a fair field and no favour, the Cabinet equivocated and procrastinated. Mr. Lloyd George confessed that he had deliberately "torpedoed" the Bill on which all suffragists were agreed, and Mr. Asquith, whose business pre-eminently it was to keep the ring, made the fatal mistake of anticipating and thus helping to bring about the defeat of a woman suffrage amendment to the Reform Bill. Thus the Government have blundered from bad to worse, and have now put the crown on their folly. To feed by force a woman sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and to release her when she is so weak that she can stand the ordeal no longer, goes far to justify Mrs. Pankhurst's taunt that the real aim is not so much to keep the prisoner alive as to torture her.

The people responsible for the forcible feeding of women suffrage prisoners must necessarily be bullies, and all bullies are cowards. The sooner the better it is recognised that there are a growing number of women who are prepared to die, if necessary, in fighting for the vote for themselves and their sisters. We may deplore their methods, but we should never lose sight of their motives and their simple objective. If instead of postponing the question and complicating the situation the Government had introduced, or even given proper facilities for, a Woman Suffrage Bill, we should have had a straight issue, and might have been spared the deplorable and humiliating scenes of the last few years.

Is it not time the tragedy-comedy was ended by the frank and full recognition of the equal status of women and men? That is the only way, because the way of justice, in which to settle the question which is now causing so much trouble and distress. To attempt to suppress the women's movement is futile. No human power can crush the spirit of a woman like Mary Leigh. What will posterity say of us? When women have the vote—as have it they will, soon or late—we shall wonder why it was withheld from them so long. In the present intolerable situation the Government ought to introduce an emergency measure.—*The Christian Commonwealth*.

It seems to me that the only point in connection with forcible feeding is to determine whether the proceeding is ethically defensible or not. As a means of saving life in the case of a lunatic who refuses food, no one will deny that it is a right and proper method of treatment. When a doctor is asked to carry out this treatment on a prisoner the question is not one of saving life, but of making it possible to carry out a sentence of imprisonment. In the eyes of the prisoner and the public he is putting himself in the same position as a prison warder. If forcible feeding is latent in every sentence of imprisonment, then the doctor who carries it out is in the same position as the man who carries out any other sentence—the law orders—it is simply part of the punishment. The profession has a right to consider whether this is consistent with its dignity. To discuss alternative methods would involve a thorough examination of the whole prison administration, and opens up very serious questions which will have to be settled some day.—James W. McIntosh, M.B., F.R.C.S.E. (Manchester), in the *British Medical Journal*, Sept. 21.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw says that forcible feeding is wrong. Perhaps. But at the next General Election we shall not be sorry to find a number of Liberal politicians compelled to eat their own words.—*Manchester Courier*.

The hunger strike is another weapon of which they are very proud. By its means they have scored some little victories over law and common sense, such as the release of Mrs. Leigh the other day. These, we venture to warn them, are Pyrrhic victories. If they had a due sense of proportion they would understand that a nation cannot have its whole jurisprudence permanently upset by a few women who are "bluffing" upon their estimate of public sentiment or sentimentalism.—*The Times*.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POUND OF FLESH

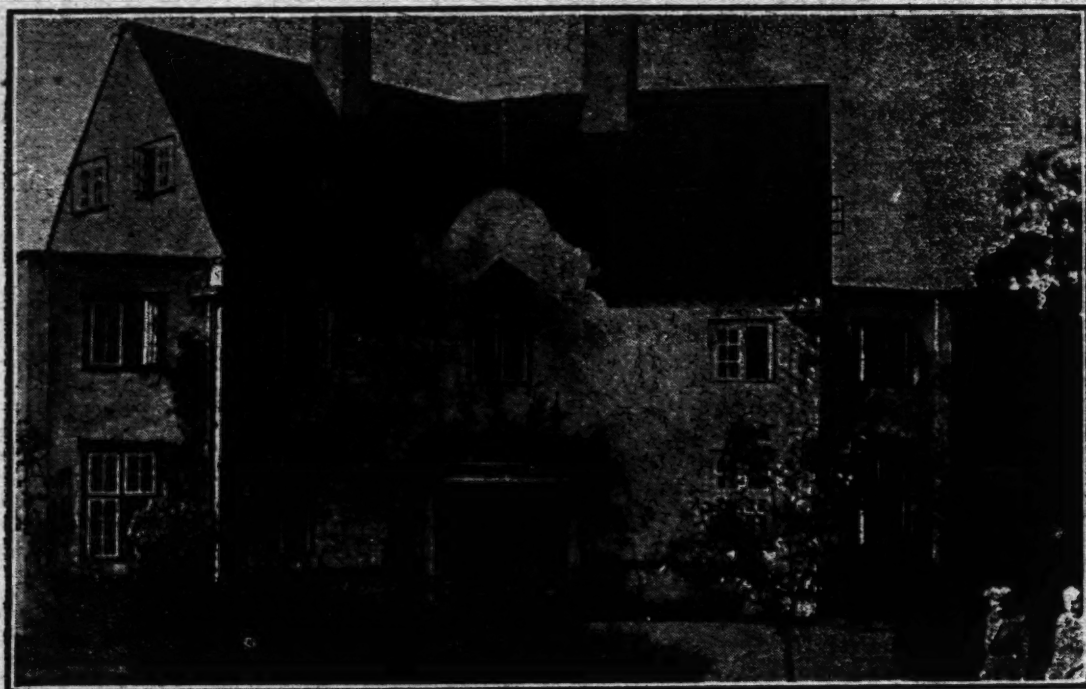
Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence are expected to be in England by the middle of next week. Unless notice of sale is given at once, they will return to find their country home in the possession of the bailiffs. As we have already pointed out, the order to pay costs in the Conspiracy Case was made for the purpose of striking at Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and was an act of revenge for his championship of the woman's movement. It is indeed one of a long list of discreditable Anti-Suffrage Government methods.

Miss Marsh and Miss Liddle, who are in charge of a special campaign of protest against the Government's vindictive action in seeking to get back the cost of the Conspiracy Trial by such methods, report excellent meetings and a good reception everywhere.

Open-air meetings have been held in Ockley, Flint Hill, Holmwood, Westcott, and Dorking. VOTES FOR

WOMEN sells well, and collections are good. Thanks to the Misses Brackenbury, Miss West, Mrs. Cameron Swan, Mrs. Cather, Miss Naylor, and Miss Hardy for help as speakers. Also to Miss Pym, Miss Pringle, and Miss Holah for help in working up meetings. A by-law prevents a stall in Dorking Market on Thursdays, but pamphlets and papers are being sold, and a meeting held for the farmers.

Contributions are needed to pay expenses: Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Johnson, £2 2s.; Mrs. Bamfield, 4s.; Miss Kanaar, 2s. 6d. Meetings will be held as follows: To-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) at Dorking at 6.30 p.m.; Monday, September 30, at Holmwood at 6.30 p.m.; Tuesday, October 1, at Bookham at 6.30 p.m.; Wednesday, October 2, at Dorking at 6.30 p.m. Organisers, Miss C. A. L. Marsh and Miss H. Gordon Liddle, 43, Howard Road, Dorking.



The Mascot, Holmwood, the Country House of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence

RELEASE GLADYS EVANS!

FROM KING'S CROSS TO TOWER HILL AND THE EAST-END CAMPAIGN

The procession organised by the Kensington W.S.P.U. that formed up in Chesterfield Street, King's Cross, on Saturday was little short of a mile long. It was composed of members of the W.S.P.U., members of the Men's Political Union and of the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage and sympathisers from amongst the general public.

The march had been organised to uphold and to honour our two brave comrades, Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans, who for forty-four days had been hunger-striking for the vote in Mountjoy Prison. The Laurence Housman banner, "From Prison to Citizenship," with its white triumphant figure emerging from dark prison bars, headed the procession; then came a forest of black flags, the hunger strikers' banner, and the purple, white, and green tricolours bringing up the rear. We marched via Pentonville Road, City Road, Old Street, Great Eastern Street, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, Aldgate and the Minories to Tower Hill.

What a journey by sad ways! The stamp of poverty and toil was heavy on all the waiting crowds. When the band struck up, its swelling music seemed to thrill and stir and echo through every stone of those dingy streets. Every face lighted, women dandled their babies to the tune, and every foot beat time. It was joy, it was ecstasy in a neighbourhood that scarcely knows gladness. The same feeling swayed the watchers and the marchers. An instant bond sprang up between us. Because the music thrilled them, our pulses also throbbed with it, and to these poor ones in their dreary garments, we, comparatively well fed, well dressed and fortunate, stepping with well shod feet, seemed a vivacious, dashing crowd. Spurred on by them subconsciously, we trod more lightly, and our smiles answered their smiles, although our flags were black.

But the music would die away suddenly, we had only one band, and every band must rest. Then we saw only dull curiosity in many of the eyes that met us, and though others looked kindly and some women smiled and waved their hands, and even tried to cheer, the magic was all gone, and the weary lines of care were on all the watchers by the way. Our feet lost their spring and toiled a little wearily, and the light died out of our faces, too, as we saw, graven with awful plainness upon theirs, the niggardly poverty of their lives.

All the way from King's Cross an irregular congregation of people had swarmed

along the road on either side of us and followed in our wake, and masses of people awaited us on Tower Hill. It was to vast sympathetic crowds that we spoke from the two platforms, and the resolution in each case was carried with but few dissentients.

From the day on which we first informed the authorities that we intended to have this procession the police seemed strangely suspicious of our intentions. "But what are you going to do after the meeting?" "How are you going to leave Tower Hill?" were their constant queries. On the eve of the demonstration New Scotland Yard rung up Miss Postlethwaite at the Kensington shop to ask these questions once again. After the meeting was over some of our members came across a strong force of policemen waiting in a side street near Mark Lane.

The demonstration was arranged to honour our comrades in Mountjoy Prison, but it has also splendidly prepared the way

for the great East End campaign of the London Local W.S.P.U.s. The object of this campaign is to thoroughly rouse the East London people to the need of votes for women and to arrange deputations to the Members of Parliament representing East London constituencies, especially Mr. Mr. Sydney Buxton and Mr. Masterman. It will culminate in a great joint demonstration in Victoria Park on November 10.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

THE SPEAKERS

At the meeting on Tower Hill Mr. Lansbury declared that he was proud to have a hand in a movement which had for its object the emancipation of women. He referred to the different treatment meted out to Russian and other political offenders in this country as compared with the sentences imposed upon Suffragists.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst said that militant tactics, much as the women disliked them, must be expected until such time as the Government granted votes to women.

A RUSSIAN OPINION

"Shame on Great Britain!"

By Madame Mirovitch

(The Russian woman Suffragist at present on a visit to England.)

I cannot find words sufficiently strong to express my horror at the savage scene which took place at the Llanystumdwy meeting of September 21, when the Suffragettes attempted to put the ordinary questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "Five of the Suffragists," says the *Daily Herald*, "were subjected to severe (!) treatment by the crowd. Some of them fell to the ground and were trodden on. Their clothes were torn from their backs, their hair was pulled out in bunches, and they were beaten about the head. One of them was flung clean over a hedge," &c.

Were the offenders wild, drunken people or lunatics who had got loose from a mad-house? No, these were *electors*—men who, priding themselves on their manly virtues, dare speak of women being hysterical, violent, and, therefore, unworthy of using the political vote!

Now we have had a series of demonstrations showing how unfit many men are to vote; how dangerous it is to leave in men's hands the welfare and honour of the country.

The French proverb says, "Qui se ressemblent s'assemblent." And the hero of the feast evidently was not much above the level of this disgraceful public. For is it possible for a man, worthy of the name, to stand quietly in his place while weak women are being nearly killed by the mob, and instead of rushing to their rescue, to plead for "gentle treatment" (!)?

The picture of this now historical meeting of cannibals is made complete by the fun and "merri-ment amongst Ministers" which followed after the above described savage scenes.

We deplore the position of women who, at political meetings, cannot plead for their human rights without risking their honour and life. Still more we deplore the callousness of the public, which does not unanimously raise its voice against such shameful proceedings, while the Press at large very quietly and calmly reports acts which will be a stain on the history of Great Britain.

Henceforth the events at Wrexham and Llanystumdwy shall serve as an object lesson. And if any of the Suffragists needed to be reminded of the necessity of obtaining political rights for women, it will be enough to recall the savage scenes in Wales.

* If the illustrious visitors to Llanystumdwy really wished to prevent women being molested, they could surely have taken measures that a sufficient force of police be present to protect them. Cabinet Ministers never forget to have all precautions for their own selves; while, according to the Press report, very few policemen were present at the Wrexham and Llanystumdwy meetings.

W.S.P.U. MEETING IN DUBLIN

The W.S.P.U. Organiser reports:— Big crowds collected in Phoenix Park, Dublin, last Sunday to hear news of Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans. Indeed, both Press and public in Dublin seem to have been deeply impressed by the courage and endurance of the women and by the triumph of Mrs. Leigh. Everybody realises, too, that Miss Evans' release must take place very soon. Miss Leonora Tyson and Miss Gladys Hazel on one platform, and Miss Kathleen Jarvis and Miss Grace Roe on another demanded the immediate release of Miss Evans, and explained the purpose of the two women in hunger-striking and their great service to the women's cause. Mrs. Leigh sent a message to the people of Dublin, which was read from one of the platforms by Miss Hazel, and handed to the Press at the other. 350 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. Until Miss Evans is released meetings will be held daily in Dublin, and everything possible will be done to bring her suffering to an end.



Forming Up at King's Cross

Central News.

WOMEN WORKERS AND CHIVALRY

Blue Books are often more interesting than romances, for in them we find the plain facts of daily life that lead us to so many discoveries. The "Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1911" teaches us many things, and confirms us in others.

Turning naturally to the "Report of the Principal Lady Inspector of Factories," we find a gold mine of Suffrage argument. In the first place, while admiring the wonderful work done by women inspectors, we are struck with the great need for more workers in this field. Surely with the vast number of women engaged in factory work, the eighteen women inspectors should be multiplied a hundredfold. In the South-Western District one inspector, with occasional help from another, has 3,351 workplaces, with 31,500 workers under her supervision; in the Midlands, with one senior inspector, one inspector, and occasional help from another, there are over 33,500 factories with over 227,000 women workers; in Scotland, with two inspectors, there are over 24,000 factories and 236,600 women and girls. We must naturally wonder what effect such a strain of work has on the inspectors, and how many places must perforce go unvisited. "It is long," says the report, "since any systematic inspection was done by a woman Inspector in the far south-western counties, including the important clothing centres of Bristol and Taunton."

Apart from the obvious truth that a woman will inquire into matters that escape a man, there are specific instances in the Report of matters such as lavatory accommodation which need to be regarded from the woman's point of view. In one place the same conveniences were used by men and women; in another the women had to hand a tally to a man time-keeper as they entered the lavatory.

With all the improved industrial conditions of which men boast, the Report is full of stories terrible in their very simplicity. Anti-Suffragists talk of keeping women in their homes, and of chivalry, and of the care of the race; it is not that women have to work for a living which constitutes the hardship (decent, well-paid work never injured anyone), it is the conditions under which male employers and the male-staffed Home Office permit such work to be carried on. In one hairpin factory girls of fourteen were working in a room at a temperature of 89 deg.; they were bathed in perspiration. In a basement factory filled with gas engines and machinery, and frightfully noisy, the women admitted to having headaches, but said: "You soon get used to it," and complained only (only!) of cold and draught. In these conditions they worked from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. In one badly lighted factory the little girls complained of headache daily. In another the workers ate lunch sitting on cloths on the wet spinning-room floor. "Instances are rare," says one Inspector, "of any provision being made for meals to be taken by weavers and spinners in comfortable and healthy conditions." And to the long hours in steaming sheds she attributes the debility and ill-health of the girls. Accidents from badly guarded machinery are not uncommon; we note several to children of thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, and the workers complain that they are so driven by piece-rates to earn enough to live on that they have no time to be careful. Chivalry, ye gods!

Extreme poverty was the cause of workers continuing their work, in spite of warning symptoms, in eleven cases out of seventeen; in six of these the worker had dependents, in five the equally hopeless conditions of women being quite alone without a home, obtained. In seven cases "speeding up" and "long hours" were alleged as contributory to the illness. Mothers describe how their daughters are so exhausted at night they are only fit for bed. In the tile works particularly, low piece-work rate has caused speeding up to an exhausting pace. One widow with five children, who scraped tiles for 1s. for four boards, said working at her hardest she could not earn more than 10s. a week, "good weeks." She is now suffering from lead poisoning.

In one factory a little girl of fourteen was found carrying 62lb of clay upstairs! Very tersely one Inspector writes of laundries:—

A week's work consisting of four days of thirteen hours, one of twelve, and one of eight, would seem to leave very little energy for the enjoyment of the few hours of leisure left over.

In one part we get a glimpse of the double burden which woman is so often expected to carry:—

Even a ten hours' absence in the factory, coupled with the necessary time for getting to and from home leaves the ordinary working woman with some hours of domestic work before her, particularly if she is married.

Another significant sentence, referring to the employment of fifty little girls as envelope packers is: "It apparently had not occurred to the manager that ten hours a day standing might be a strain on young girls." Stories of the employment of young girls, of unjust treatment, and of the terrible pressure of poverty abound in these pages, as well as instances of quiet heroism and of the wonderful physical strength of the "weaker sex."

All through the Report, however, can be read the prime fact, the need for the vote. The protection of women's wages against unfair deductions is a pressing need, which it has been found impossible to meet by ordinary legal processes. Again and again we read of the helplessness of women workers, especially in some industries. "One can only hope," says one plaintive report, "that in time these women will find that a reasonable wage can be made in a ten hours' working day." In the fish-curing trade a revolt was attempted by women, though unsuccessfully, against unlimited hours, and a strike against a sixteen-hour working day also failed. Listen again to the voice of the voteless worker through the medium of an official report:—

It is extremely difficult often for the wage-earner on a

narrow margin to risk losing an immediate addition to her wage (even when it is obtained by excessively long hours) by full co-operation with the inspector, and the greater gain to be hoped for in a standard working day of not excessive length at a reasonable rate of pay is for many groups of unorganised, struggling women apparently beyond their grasp.

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FOR REFERENCE.

"Prostitution: Its Nature and Cure," is the title under which the Penal Reform League has issued its Memorandum circulated in June, 1912, when the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was coming before the House of Commons. The points in the memorandum—Powers of Arrest, Special Courts for Women, Methods for dealing with "Procurers," Campaign of Hygiene, and One Standard of Morality—are amplified, and the pamphlet also includes the substance of a paper read by the Hon. Secretary of the League at a Conference on the treatment of girls over sixteen in danger. The price is 2d. (Penal Reform League, 1, Harrington Square, London, N.W.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Mrs. Lancelot." (A Comedy of Assumptions.) By Maurice Hewlett. (London: Macmillan and Co. Price 6s.)
 "Robert Kett and the Norfolk Rising." By Joseph Clayton. (London: Martin Secker. Price 8s. 6d. net.)
 "Less Than Dust." By Mary Agnes Hamilton. (London: William Heinemann. Price 6s.)
 "Woman at Home." October. (London: George Newnes, Ltd. Price 6d. net.)
 "The Industrial Crisis." By W. J. Sanderson. (London: Siegle Hill and Co. Price 6d. net.)
 "Between Two Thieves." By Richard Dehan. (London: William Heinemann. Price 6s.)
 "William the Silent." By J. C. Squire. (London: Methuen. Price 10s. 6d. net.)
 "Dreams, and Dream Life and Real Life." By Olive Schreiner. (London: T. Fisher Unwin. Price 3s. 6d. net.)
 "The Soul of Judas." By Douglas Price. (London: John Ouseley, Ltd. Price 2s. net.)

* "Modern Woman: Her Intentions." By Florence Farr. (London: Frank Palmer. 1s. net.)

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"A PLACE IN THE SUN."

People have been writing to the *Spectator* about the origin of the phrase (in relation to Germany) "A Place in the Sun." Some say Pascal invented it; others say it was Diogenes, when he requested Alexander to move ever so little away so as not to obstruct the rays of sunshine falling on the Tub. The controversy does not concern us. What does concern us is that while every human being born into this world has a right to a place in the sun, so many lives are lived in the shade. And it is the aim of the woman's movement to help them to claim their birthright.

According to a lecturer at Washington (International Congress on Hygiene and Demography), Mr. Vernon M. Cady, there are something like 1,300,000 white slaves in the United States alone. He threw upon the screen a table showing how the enormous sum of £600,000,000 in that country alone goes annually through white slavery, disease, and immorality in general: £200,000,000 more than the United States spends on intoxicating liquors; £500,000,000 more than they spend on motor-cars. And this estimate does not include the cost of the care of the sick, blind, insane, and paralytic, or the expense of infant funerals, which, he declared, result from immorality. Where is the sunshine of the lives represented by these appalling figures? Where is their "place in the sun"?

A phrase that may well be read in conjunction with the one at the head of this column is "the girl Todman." It is not likely to be discussed in the *Spectator*, or, indeed, anywhere, because the average newspaper reader is so accustomed to its kind that he would pass it over without a comment. "The girl Todman" is six years old. She lives, according to the *Surrey Advertiser*, at Young's Cottages, Weybridge. What is she doing in the local Press—this baby, who, if born into another walk of life, might have been in a sheltered nursery, surrounded by safeguards from all evil things? She is giving evidence at Chertsey Petty Sessions in a charge of indecent assault on her. A sinister shadow is already thrown across the heart of a child that should, at six years old, be "in the sun."

The following story comes from the *Evening Standard*: "Yevdokia Poletaeva, eighteen years of age, described as the beauty of the Ladosheskaya district on the Kurban, tall, lithe, and supple of muscle, a daring rider, a crack shot, and an accomplished swordswoman, recently petitioned the Hetman of the Kurban Cossacks at Ekaterinodar to be rated as an ordinary trooper in the 1st Ekaterinodar Cossacks, who are under orders to proceed to Persia. In her petition to the chief Yevdokia says: 'As a true-born and patriotic Cossack I can no longer passively regard the chaotic state of affairs in Persia. I am filled with an ardent desire to join our people in the task of restoring order and giving peace and security to the Persians. I entreat your Excellency to attach me to the first squadron of the Ekaterinodar Regiment, which in November proceeds to Tabriz.' The militant girl's petition puzzled the Hetman's staff, some of whom were for and others against the vouchsafing of the unusual request. Finally the Hetman very politely and considerably declined to accede to the petition, but complimented Yevdokia on her patriotic spirit." We compliment her, too, and hail her as a sister-in-arms. She has won her place in the sun!

Another woman who has won her place in the sun is Mlle. Weidemann, the first woman to fall a victim in the cause of duty to the effects of X-rays. She has just been decorated with the medal of honour by the French Minister of the Interior. While working in the laboratory of the Salpêtrière Hospital her hands were attacked by X-ray dermatitis, and last year both her arms were amputated. This, however, did not arrest the disease, and little hope is now entertained of her recovery. It is said that she has to be kept continually under morphia to allay her intense sufferings. Nevertheless, by her services to humanity, she has won!

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S "LIFE":
His Diary

An Imaginary Entry in the Diary of the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George (Vol. IV., September 14, 1912), in view of his "Life" now being published. Enthusiastic meeting at Llanystumdwy on occasion of opening of new Town Hall I have given the town. A little marred by disturbances from those idiotic Suffragettes. However, they got it hot from my admirers, and will not forget it in a hurry. Four of them nearly killed. Will not disturb me again. I ingeniously begged the infuriated mob to refrain from violence, but, of course, no effect. After meeting I politely sent inquiries as to the injuries received by these ladies, and expressed my sincere regrets, so public will not blame me.

IRISH WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR SECURING VOTES UNDER THE HOME RULE BILL.

Suffragists are reminded that the work of the above Committee is of interest not only to Irish women. Mr. Snowden's Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Home Rule Bill will provide a grand opportunity for forcing the Government to concede votes to women. Therefore all should help. Those who cannot take part in the campaign throughout the country can help with money. The campaign which is being organised for the purpose of gaining pledges of support from Members of Parliament is being greatly hampered through lack of funds, and subscriptions are earnestly invited. These may be sent to the Hon. Secs., Miss Aileen Connor Smith, Miss L. Geraldine Lennox, 43, Kempford Gardens, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

The release of Mrs. Leigh means that spiritual force has once again triumphed over physical force. It means also that forcible feeding cannot in future be used as a weapon of coercion. Feeding by violence takes its place beside the iron maiden, the thumb-screw, and the water torture. As women cannot be governed by the feeding-tube, they must be governed with and through their consent.

While we rejoice in Mrs. Leigh's triumph, we do not forget how great is the price that has been paid for it. She has passed through weeks of mental and bodily agony, and has regained her freedom at the risk of her life. Those who do not share our rejoicing at her release, are saying angrily that the law has been brought into contempt by this speedy termination of a sentence of five years' penal servitude. We do not agree. The law of the land is turned from its true use when it is invoked to crush rebellion against injustice. Give women the Vote and Suffragists will offend no more! They are as the poles apart from the ordinary criminal.

There is another aspect of the matter upon which it is our purpose to dwell more fully. It is said that the offence committed by Mary Leigh and by Gladys Evans, who is still under torture, was so grave that heavy punishment was a necessity. But since they made their protest men have committed more serious offences, attended by more serious consequences. Yet these men have not been sent to prison. For having made a demonstration in an almost empty theatre, Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans were sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The men who fired revolvers into a crowd of twelve thousand people are left at liberty. This difference between the treatment of men and the treatment of women constitutes a gross public scandal. Contrast the prosecution for Conspiracy by which the Government recently tried to destroy the W.S.P.U., with the freedom they concede to the Unionist leaders, whose incitements are far more violent in their terms and in their consequences than any uttered by militant Suffragists.

It is admitted by the Liberal Party that the Unionist leaders are following an illegal course of action. Mr. Asquith said as much in the Parliamentary debate on the Belfast riots. The *Nation*, in its last issue, said:—

It must be clearly recognised that the proposal to which Sir Edward Carson and his Ulstermen, with the support of Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Hugh Cecil, and other English politicians, have committed themselves, is treason. The fact that the overt action which they threaten is contingent upon a future event—the passing into law of the Home Rule Bill—does not relieve them from this

criminality. If next week's Solemn Covenant either explicitly or implicitly commits those who sign it to a forcible resistance to the Home Rule Bill when it becomes law, its signers are now guilty of a seditious conspiracy.

Now, whatever be the exact wording of the Covenant, it is abundantly manifest that force is intended. Not merely is it announced, but preparations upon a considerable scale are being made. Arms are being distributed, thousands of men are quietly drilling, and the first fruits of the policy are seen in the cowardly brutality of the Belfast ship-yards.

Since these words were written, Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues have been speech-making in Ulster, and have left no doubt remaining that force will be used in resisting Home Rule.

The *Irish Times*, determined that this shall be clearly understood, says:—

The Government has turned one of the most peaceful and prosperous parts of the Empire into an armed camp, and the great army has begun to move. Ulster feels that her dearest interests, her very existence, are at stake, and that the moment has come when she must tell the world that she is prepared to defend them. The crowd which listened to Sir Edward Carson was a crowd drilled, through its clubs and societies, for the emergencies of war.

Sir Edward Carson has distinctly and unequivocally announced that he and his followers intend to make forcible resistance to the Government's proposals, and he congratulates himself and Ulster on having the support of Mr. Bonar Law in their enterprise.

Suffragists, as well as Ulstermen, stand pledged to rebellion. Sir Edward Carson bases his rebellion upon a principle which he expresses thus:—

I say that to ask any man to adopt and live under a Constitution which he has never had an opportunity of expressing his views upon, amounts to a tyranny which is unparalleled in the history of civilisation.

These words serve well enough as a statement of the Suffragist grievance.

Hitherto the Government have allowed complete impunity to the Unionist rebels, and have applied punishment only to Suffragists. This cannot and will not be tolerated in future. There must be no arrest and imprisonment of Suffragists, either for committing or inciting to the commission of illegal acts, unless Unionists, both leaders and rank and file, are arrested and imprisoned.

As we have shown, the Government cannot argue that the Unionist leaders have not broken the law. If Suffragists are sent to prison, the Unionist leaders must be sent to prison too. This equality of treatment ought to have been accorded long ago, and the discreditable reason why it has not been accorded is disclosed by the *Freeman's Journal*, which says:—

The question how long these eminent persons (Sir Edward Carson and others) are to be allowed to defy the law and menace Parliament, is one which the Government will, of course, decide upon considerations not wholly legal. If Sir Edward Carson were Tom Mann or Ben Tillett he would long ago have been laid by the heels. But the whole agitation is so obviously meant for mere electioneering purposes that the political question whether a prosecution would not assist the bluffers has to be given weight.

We have always known and said that the Government, when deciding whether or not to put the law in motion against their political opponents, are guided by "considerations not wholly legal," and we are interested to have an admission of this damaging fact from the *Freeman's Journal*, which, being Mr. Redmond's organ, strongly upholds the Government.

The Government have shamelessly abused their trust by employing the courts of law and the police force for their own political ends. When they believe that it is profitable to them, they resort to arrest, prosecution, and imprisonment of their opponents. When, however, these opponents are politically powerful they allow them to set the law at defiance. This corruption has endured too long already. There must be no more of it.

We are not concerned to secure the imprisonment of the Unionist leaders, but we are determined that there shall be no discrimination against Suffragists, and that the Government shall not employ against women repressive measures that they dare not employ against the politically enfranchised men of Ulster.

The coercion of Suffragists is indeed less justified by far than the coercion of the Unionist leaders and their followers, and for this reason. The claim for the enfranchisement of women is simple in its nature, and is for all practical purposes unopposed. The Irish question is in very different case, because to yield to Sir Edward Carson may be to excite rebellion in Nationalist Ireland, while to press forward Home Rule is, we are told, the signal for rebellion in Ulster. Truly, where the Irish question is concerned, the Government would seem to be between two fires.

The Woman Suffrage issue presents no such complication. To grant the Vote to women will bring peace; to deny it means war. No statesman chooses a dishonourable war when honourable peace is the alternative.

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE WOMAN CLERK

In these days, when the number of women employed as clerks is so large that the profession has ceased to be regarded as the prerogative of the male, it is interesting to look back, some forty years, to the days when the first few women clerks were regarded with suspicion and surprise by the average man, and were told that in going out in the world to earn their own living, and to compete with men, they were degrading their sex and losing their charm. Apparently even the women themselves took a somewhat apologetic view of their own enterprise, and, even when not driven thereto by necessity, rated the monetary value of their services very low. They had been brought up to believe that women were necessarily inferior to men in all matters connected with business, and probably were almost as surprised as their employers to find themselves as capable of doing clerical work as their brothers.

By the time that women were beginning to realise their own value in the labour market, however, the principle of differentiation of wages by reason of sex was established, and women found, if they were to get any employment at all, they must accept lower wages than were paid to men. They accepted them, but they paid the penalty. When a single young woman tries to live on less than is deemed necessary for a single young man, she finds it can only be done by going without a good many things that most young men would regard as essential; also, she finds she must do for herself a great many things that he is in the habit of paying others to do for him. She must make and mend for herself; she must frequently prepare her own meals, and wait upon herself, and she must forego all forms of recreation which cost money—and most forms of recreation do—and, when she has done all these things and possibly sacrificed her health in the process, she has furnished the employer of labour with two additional excuses for the underpayment of women—that they can live economically, and that their health records are not as good as those of men.

It has been admitted that this consideration of "cheapness" was the principal reason for the first introduction of women clerks into the Civil Service, and we find, in an article published in "St. Martins-le-Grand," Mr. Davies, the Controller of the Post-Office Savings Bank, stating that the first appointment of women to that department in 1875 led to much trouble and dissatisfaction among the male clerks. The women, however, proved an unqualified success, and Mr. Davies goes on to state: "On the ground of economy alone the temptation to recruit the office by women only, until the whole of the ledger branch had been transferred to them, was very great, and there was a further temptation in the tractability and the remarkable efficiency of the women. Such efficiency does not seem to have been anticipated when women were first introduced." Mr. Davies winds up his article by expressing a doubt as to whether cheapness and tractability will still be the distinguishing marks of the female clerk of the future, a doubt probably instilled into his mind by the existence of the "Post-Office Women Clerks' Association." This Association, formed some nine or ten years ago with the object of securing the restitution of the minimum wage of £65 per annum (which had been reduced a few years previously by £10), having been successful in securing its first object, now stands for the very much wider claim that women should be admitted to all Civil Service clerkships on the same terms as men, and that the rate of pay should not be differentiated by reason of sex.

These claims have found a champion in Mr. Philip Snowden, who, last year, introduced into the House of Commons a Bill, the text of which is as follows:—

1. All competitive examinations for appointments to Clerkships or Writerships in the Civil Service of Great Britain or Ireland, of which the services are to be performed in the United Kingdom, shall be open to candidates of either sex, and, unless prohibited by Act of Parliament, no person by reason of sex only shall be excluded from or be ineligible for appointment to any such Clerkship or Writership.

2. The rate of remuneration, by way of salary or otherwise, in respect of appointments referred to in the last preceding section, shall not be differentiated by reason of sex.

This Bill has received support from Sir Charles McLaren, Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. John Robertson, and Mr. Theodore Taylor. It will not, however, surprise any reader of VOTES FOR WOMEN to hear that it has not progressed so far as its second reading, or that members of the Association who have tried "lobbying" on its behalf have been met by the objection that the Bill is not worth worrying about, as it has not the smallest chance of coming before the House at all. Briefly, the Bill is chiefly desired by those who have no votes and no representatives in Parliament, and therefore has no pressure behind it. A clearer example of women's need of the vote could hardly be found.

In regard to the question of equal pay for equal work, it is interesting to find that the men clerks of the Civil Service are gradually being brought to see that the dual standard of wages is not so much to their advantage as they once believed. They are beginning to realise the fact, pointed out in Mr. Davies's article, that if women are cheaper and their work is as good, it is a great temptation to the Government, "on the ground of economy alone," gradually to replace the men clerks by women in all departments, and it is because the women are so far from desiring to "undercut" their male colleagues that they couple with their plea for wider opportunities the claim for "equal pay for equal work."

The advantages for both sexes of this standard of "equal pay" seem so obvious that it is quite surprising to find that there are still a large number of people who appear to maintain that in demanding an equal wage women are inflicting some grievous wrong on their male competitors—surely those whose faith in the natural superiority of the male is strongest should be the first to desire equal chances for both sexes in order that man's superiority may be incontestably proved? "But," they also argue, "even if man is not superior, he must have a better wage, because he has a wife and family to support." Now, if that was the standard by which all work was remunerated, we should not complain; if men—and women—were paid according to their responsibilities, then widows with families and daughters with invalid parents would receive the same pay as married men, whilst the women without responsibilities would be content to accept the same salary as bachelors; but we all know that this is not the case, and that the argument of "the family wage" is, like a great many of the arguments against militancy and violence, kept in stock for the use of women only. We do not hear of employers who in fixing the wages of their male employees make careful inquiries into the size of their families, nor do we find that the candidate for a well-paid post is considered to have better chances because he has many "encumbrances." No, so far, men are paid, ostensibly, according to the value of their services, and therefore every self-respecting woman worker who does not desire to become a "blackleg" must demand the same terms.

That a large number of Women Civil Servants are ardent Suffragists—and that they have recently started a Suffrage society of their own—is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that their wages and the conditions under which they work are the direct result of legislation, and that their interests are entirely in the hands of the members for the House of Commons, who, at present, represent only the men of the country. That the winning of Votes for Women will lead directly to a fairer state of things as between the men and women in the Government Service few can doubt. Have we not even the assurance of Mr. Lloyd George that this will be so? Are we not, then, further justified in hoping that the example set by the Government will be followed by others, until differentiation of pay by reason of sex ceases to exist and women in the labour market are recognised—not as "cheap labour," not as "blacklegs," but as fellow-workers and human beings with equal human rights?

THE NEW OFFICES.

Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

By the time this issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN appears the entire staff of the W.S.P.U. will have moved to the splendid new offices, where work will go on without interruption. The work needs the new offices, but the new offices need money! Never have the members failed yet to meet an appeal, and at the great Albert Hall meeting on October 17 they will have an opportunity of contributing to the cost of the new quarters. The taking of such large premises is a responsibility for the officers of the Union, but they are meeting it with a light heart, knowing that the devotion and generosity of the members will lighten their task.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

September 17 to September 21

Already acknowledged.....£133,864 14 3	
Mrs. Bevan.....50 0 0	Mrs. Mabel Tuke.....3 2 0
Miss E. Duncan.....5 0 0	Letchworth W.S.P.U. (per Miss Pym).....2 2 0
Miss Blanche Edwards.....0 5 0	Anon.....10 0 0
Mrs. E. Ward (do.).....0 1 0	Miss L. Chapman (earned by giving French lessons).....4 0 0
Miss E. Wilding Davison (do.).....0 2 6	Camberwell and Peckham W.S.P.U. (adml.).....
Miss I. Potbury (do.).....0 2 0	Anon.....0 2 6
Miss E. Casey (do.).....0 2 0	Per Miss G. Allen.....
Miss Doreen Allan (do.).....0 1 0	Misses Cunningham and Buxton.....0 5 6
Miss E. W. Allen.....1 0 0	Miss Lovibond.....1 0 0
Miss E. K. Grainger.....1 0 0	Miss M. Taylor.....0 0 6
A Friend.....25 0 0	Per Miss D. Evans.....
Miss C. B. E. Fry.....1 0 0	Mrs. Abbott.....0 5 0
Miss Ada B. Hughes.....5 0 0	Mrs. Crees.....0 5 0
J. C.....2 16 0	Miss Benson.....0 1 0
Mrs. R. K. Balbirnie.....0 5 0	Miss Baker.....1 0 0
Anon.....25 0 0	Miss M. R. Jones.....0 5 0
Miss Kate Griffith.....1 0 0	Mrs. Gristwood.....0 5 0
Dr. Frances Ede.....0 4 0	Sale of goods.....0 2 6
Miss G. Jeffery.....0 12 0	Mrs. Parker.....0 10 0
Miss Jocelyne Fry.....1 0 0	V. E. C.....0 5 0
Miss Rendel.....1 0 0	Mrs. Yerbury.....0 3 0
Miss F. M. Parker.....1 0 0	Miss Ramsbottom.....0 1 2
The Misses Wadson and Lindsay.....3 3 0	Mrs. Byron Smith.....0 5 0
Mrs. Mathew.....1 0 0	Per Miss Morris Hughes.....
Miss D. A. Tennent.....0 4 0	Mrs. Clokie.....0 10 0
Wm. Wolf, Esq.....2 2 0	A Sympathiser.....0 1 0
E. M. Rogers, Esq.....1 1 0	Sales in shop.....1 18 0
Mrs. I. G. McKeown.....1 0 0	Miss Bird.....1 1 0
Mrs. Marianne Masters.....1 1 0	Mrs. Pickard.....0 2 0
Miss Helen Turnbull.....0 10 0	Per Miss C. Marsh.....
Miss Annie Kenney.....2 0 0	Miss Florence Sothoran.....2 2 0
Misses Hickman, Roberts, and Sands.....0 5 0	Miss Beatrice Sothoran.....2 2 0
Miss Annie M. Eakins.....1 0 0	
Miss Hinton.....2 0 0	
Mrs. Charles Whitham.....5 0 0	
Mrs. E. Ross.....1 0 0	
Miss A. E. Ritchie.....1 1 0	
Mrs. Bowker.....0 10 6	
Dr. Joseph Hochman.....1 1 0	
Mrs. E. Tudor.....2 0 0	
Miss B. A. Smith.....0 10 0	
Extra on "V.F.W." at Victoria Pitch.....0 8 9	
Miss E. Muspratt.....0 5 0	

By-Election

Mrs. F. H. Taylor.....	0 5 0
Membership Fees.....	0 18 0
Collections, Tickets, etc.....	31 16 0
London.....	2 0 0
Per Miss G. Allen.....	2 0 0
Per Miss D. Evans.....	2 0 10
Total	£134,026 2 0

WILL IT CARRY?



Mr. Asquith: "I can clear this first bunker all right, but I'm afraid I'll get in difficulties at the other one."

[Reproduced by the courtesy of the Editor, from the "Liverpool Daily Courier."]

[Can he clear the first?—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S "CHIVALRY"

"There is no country in the world where political warfare is fought under stricter and more honourable rules of fair play and personal chivalry than in Great Britain."—Mr. Lloyd George, at Llanystumdwy, on September 21.

"Chivalry!" We can but echo the leader writer of the *Globe* (September 23), when he says:—

"If a holy passion for political chivalry burns within his breast we can only say he is the most unfortunate of men, for he is not only unable to gratify it himself, but even to inspire his followers with the most elementary conception of its nature. The Government of which he is so illustrious a member have tricked and fooled the women who desire the vote, yet Radical crowds will not endure that the victims of chicanery should indulge even in those harmless protests and interruptions to which every platform speaker is accustomed. There have been many shameful scenes at public meetings of late. There have been none more shameful, more degrading to manhood than the treatment meted out on Saturday to the Suffragettes at the hands of Mr. George's countrymen, in his own village."

Words fail us when we try to express our contempt for the Cabinet Minister who has sunk to such depths of hypocrisy. For Mr. Lloyd George has on previous occasions deliberately incited his supporters to violence; and the "men" at Llanystumdwy were only following the lead he had given. Even at this meeting, one of our correspondents states below, he indicated the river, while ostensibly appealing to the audience to refrain from injury to the women.

Ever since October 13, 1905, when Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenny stood up and asked a question at a Cabinet Minister's meeting, at question time, violence has been the treatment given by "Liberals" to women who have dared to question a Cabinet Minister. But never before have the daily newspapers given the public such true and full accounts of these scenes. We welcome the fact that almost every great daily has published the story, and that many of the papers have also printed the picture which we give below.

"Liberal" Treatment

One of the women, whose experiences we quote in "The Outlook," writes: "I knew I should probably have to suffer; but soldiers, in whatever battle, if they are true must not mind the suffering. Several people said they were certain I would never go to another meeting, but I told them that just because of the treatment dealt out to me I intended to continue, for their violence shows their own weakness."

"I was expecting to be killed outright. This is no exaggeration; the policeman told me he was afraid I could not escape being frightfully injured or killed. I had cardboard armour and armlets; thanks to that my chest is not injured, but my voice completely went on account of the blows, which seemed to stop the breathing."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

The following is an account of the experiences of two members of the W.S.P.U. who were on their holiday in North Wales, but whose love for the cause impelled them to take action on Saturday:—

"We learnt from the local papers that Mr. Lloyd George and several Cabinet Ministers were to be present at the opening of a village institute. We had read in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* how Suffragettes had been treated by a Welsh audience at Wrexham, and that decided us that we must take our share in the fight on this occasion."

"We set off on bicycles on a glorious morning, in spite of a good sailing breeze calling us to the water, left our machines at a cottage in Criccieth and joined in the continuous stream of pedestrians making their way to Llanystumdwy. We secured good positions in front of the outdoor platform, and during the hour's wait heard many threats directed against any Suffragettes who might be present, the favourite treatment arranged for them being to throw them from the stone bridge into the rock strewn torrent below. The crowd was in holiday humour for the time being, and sang some English and Welsh songs in exquisite harmony. We felt them to be unintentionally appropriate, and the words of some, such as 'Stand up, stand up for Britain, the land of the free,' filled us with fresh courage and determination."

"At last the principal 'hero' of the day rose to speak, and was greeted with tremendous applause, which, before he had spoken a dozen words, turned to a howl of wild fury as a woman's clear voice rang out with: 'Give votes to women.' She was quite near the platform, and the immense crowd surged in her direction. At

least five minutes elapsed before Mr. Lloyd George could resume."

"This happened twice again, the excitement and pandemonium increasing each time. The Welsh National Anthem was started and sung vociferously, then silence, and the speaker tried again. He said that he had anticipated interruptions, made a quite obviously insincere appeal to the audience not to hurt the women, and added, with a meaning smile, 'But by all means certainly remove them,' putting his left thumb in the direction of the river. He then made smiling, sneering remarks about what had just occurred. He was obviously upset, and spoke disjointedly for about two minutes. We felt our turn had come, and cried out from our position in the very centre of the crowd: 'Votes for women are more needed than village institutes,' and 'Stop forcibly feeding women and give a Government measure.'"

"The words were scarcely spoken when all surrounding us, with one instinct, literally fell upon us. We were torn apart, our tight-fitting caps were wrenched off, our hair savagely clutched and pulled down and used as a means of torture. Blows rained upon our uncovered heads, collars and ties were torn off, knees were rammed into our backs, and every attempt made to throw us to the ground and trample on us. Thick clothing and foresight prevented still worse attacks from being successful. One of us was so fiercely clutched round the waist that her ribs were nearly broken, and she could scarcely breathe. It was hell let loose—revelation of the latent beast in man—a scene which will surely be impossible after a generation of fully-freed women."

"At last some constables managed to reach us, and, each followed by a mob fighting for possession of us, the police managed with the greatest difficulty to save us from the river and place us in the safe refuge of a schoolroom. We thanked them as best we could for their really splendid help, and they formed a bodyguard outside. In the room we found two fellow-members. One, who was temporarily, if not permanently, blinded; was, in the midst of her pain, quietly determining how she could better protect herself 'next time'!"

"We had just finished binding up wounds and a poor attempt at tidying, when the door opened, and the sergeant-in-charge burst in, calling, 'Come at once, ladies, don't lose an instant; there's a motor outside for you.' Clutching our scattered and battered belongings, we tumbled into the motor, and with the triumphant sergeant hanging on to the step we shot up the hill, followed by howls from the disappointed and outwitted mob."

"We sped away with feelings of deep gratitude to our unknown friend the driver. On our way back to our remote little village we were overtaken by a motor cyclist who recognised us and recounted how he had tried his best to aid the police in protecting us, himself securing honourable wounds in the process. He rode off, calling out, 'I do think you women are plucky!'"

"His true chivalry, the sergeant's good generalship, and the generous courage of

our chauffeur form a brighter side to an otherwise dark experience."

"G. W."

"PERSONAL CHIVALRY"

Another writes:—

I was on a level with Mr. Lloyd George, and not more than fifteen feet away from him. He was speaking in Welsh, but was good enough to give me my cue in English, by ending an obviously sneering remark with "personal chivalry" (I suppose there is no Welsh equivalent for these words). "The Liberal treatment of political prisoners is a—." A hand over my mouth choked the word "disgrace," and I was dragged backwards off the form by as many men as could get hold of me at once."

A free fight over my body followed across the fifty yards or more that separated the platform from the roadway. Every man within hearing being anxious to obtain some fragment of my clothing, and if possible to leave his mark on me (in the latter endeavour they were largely unsuccessful), I did not have exactly an easy time, and in an extraordinarily short time my clothing was in shreds."

We crashed through the hedge and down a steep bank on to the road. There a single policeman—most of the force were by now engaged in protecting the other women as far as possible—tried to fight his way through to me, but was swept aside by the crowd. It was an extraordinarily rough crowd, but two men who, I believe, got near me after I reached the road, saved me from what I suppose would have been brought in as "accidental death" or possibly "justifiable homicide." I lost my footing once, and felt a vague curiosity as to how they killed you when they got you down. But I never went right down."

By the time the struggle had proceeded another fifty yards along the road I began to wonder how much longer it was possible for it to go on. Then the men who were fighting for me got me up a passage to some cottages, the first of which refused to open its door, though the people in the second were most anxious to afford me shelter."

By this time I was stripped of all clothing down to my waist. A thick blanket cloth coat was gone (pieces were returned to me later), a cloth skirt was literally in ribbons and more than half off, a strong linen blouse was utterly gone, and not a shred of underclothing remained on the upper part of my body. My hair had also been torn, but not so badly as those of the women with thicker and longer hair than mine."

In the cottage the people were extremely nice to me—lent me clothes and gave me tea. All the local people told us that more than half the crowd was there not to see Lloyd George, but to see the Suffragettes and to give them a hot time."

Five of us were taken from Llanystumdwy in a motor-car, the only one the police could find to do the job, which meant driving through an exceedingly hostile crowd. When we thanked the driver he said, "Well, you see, my wife happens to be a woman."

Later, when at Criccieth Station, we

were able to hold impromptu meetings with the people who came to look at us out of curiosity, we found that the most difficult thing to combat was the "hirelings" libel. The most telling retort proved to be, "Well, what would you do it for—your funeral expenses?"

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

A third account is as follows:—

Immediately my hat was torn off and held over my mouth, then I was dragged past the Institute down again into the road. There a policeman seized me and attempted to force a way to the houses on the opposite side, but he was powerless. The crowd hammered both of us. They tore my hair out in handfuls; one man caught my hand and bit it; another grabbed my tie by both ends and pulled until I thought I must be throttled."

Another policeman fought his way through and dragged the man off me, and then I found that the two policemen were forcing a way back up the slope towards the Institute. As we went through the gateway someone succeeded in tripping me up, and I fell over on to the steps, one of the policemen on top of me."

And for the next half-hour the Institute served a good purpose, for it sheltered a militant Suffragette."

Then the police took me through the outskirts of the crowd, whose ardour was in no wise abated, and locked me into the churchroom. There I stayed for nearly two hours. Then the Inspector came, and telling me that the crowd had almost melted away, said that if I would go out and walk quietly up the road away from the village he would presently follow me and put me on a field-path that would lead me back to Criccieth."

I went out, but had not gone ten paces away from the door when someone in a small mob of boys and men gave tongue, and there was a rush; but it was beaten back by the police."

For perhaps fifteen minutes I walked on down the road, followed by a line of police, who for so long succeeded in holding back the crowd. Then men began to leave the road, and breaking over the hedges on either side, poured back into the roadway, so that once again I was in the thick of "the 23rd," and the police had their work cut out to protect me."

We struggled on down the road until we came to a farmhouse. There was no time to open the gate. We were forced on, and took the gate with us. We trampled down the front garden, carried away the gate of the kitchen garden, as we had carried away the other, and fought through the garden to the hedge. It was clearly impossible to take me across the fields, so the farmhouse took me in, and I sheltered there until the police had cleared most of the crowd away. Then a man who had done his best to help the police in protecting me from the crowd, showed me a way across the fields and along a quiet lane, away from the district of which Mr. Lloyd George says that nowhere is "political warfare fought under stricter and more honourable rules of fair play."



"Political chivalry is, indeed, a heritage to us from earlier times . . . It is the absolute antithesis of party passion, a spirit of mutual tolerance, which prevents unfair wounds and blows below the belt and sets up a very high standard of courteous demeanour."—The "Daily Telegraph."

Control News

PRESS AND OTHER VIEWS

"He took good care not too speak until it was too late."

—*Evening News.*

Suffragists would do well to take note of the indications that they have gone too far. Contemptuous toleration of their interference with the ordinary rights and liberties of other people is fast giving place to disgust and a disposition to abate the nuisance by the methods of which we had a sample on Saturday. It will be a misfortune if no gentler methods avail to teach them the alphabet of the code of political manners observed by men.—*The Times.*

Singing, cheering, and savaging Suffragettes, a Welsh crowd fully 5,000 strong celebrated to-day the opening of the village institute. But the fear of tragedy marred his triumph. Only the splendid work of a score of Welsh policemen saved four women from a terrible death. The shadow of tragedy hung over the sunlit field and gave an air of unreality to the joyous celebrations.—*The Daily Mail.*

The crowd in its anger at the interruptions of the Chancellor's speech, seemed for the moment to forget that the interrupters were women or even human beings.—*The Daily Mirror.*

It has been a day's debauch of pleasant excitement . . . the star turn of the day—a real live Suffragist hunt.—*The Daily Express.*

How menacing was the situation may be judged from the fact that on crying "Remember she is a woman!" I was fiercely assailed with hustling and threats in a tongue which baffled the ear.—*"P. W. W." in the Daily News.*

Whilst Mr. Lloyd George was talking rubbish about "braves lurking in the dark," strange sights were to be seen. We mean men striking with sticks at women's white faces, men and women pulling at the hair and clothing of women. . . . We hope there is no Englishman who does not feel hot with shame and fury as he reads of the behaviour of the Chancellor's supporters. . . . We are ashamed that foreigners should read of such doings in England, our hands twitch with the desire to inflict bodily chastisement on the men of Llanystymdwy. . . . As long as they [the Suffragists] were violent their cause retrogressed; now some of their opponents have become violent, their cause may again advance; for physical force is an argument which persuades everybody—to the opposite course.—*The Evening Standard.*

If the follies of "militancy" were even many times greater than they are they would not excuse cowardliness and cruelty like that of Saturday's crowd.—*The Manchester Guardian.*

Ejections from meetings can be made without methods that are brutal on the one hand, and on the other call up sympathy for the women's "pluck."—*Daily Graphic.*

The savage mob . . . had made elaborate preparations for ducking their enemies even to the extent of damming up the river and providing a drag net. These preparations can hardly have been made without the knowledge of the Chancellor, or, at least, of his chief supporters; but doubtless they were regarded as part of the day's entertainment. . . . Mr. George himself, we understand, was making an appeal in Welsh to the mob when the women interrupted him, and he afterwards expressed his regret at what had happened, but he took good care not to speak until it was too late, and such of his words as reached the crowd appear to have been taken by those who knew him best as being in the nature of the humanitarian's appeal "not to nail the poor fellow's ears to the pump."

Whether the ghazis of the suffrage movement will be intimidated from attending Mr. George's meetings in future it is impossible to say, but at least they now know the character of the mob that delights to honour the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His appeal is always made to the lowest passions of his hearers, and therefore it is not surprising to find that his most enthusiastic worshippers are capable of brutality of the worst description. Indeed, as we have seen, they would have offered up human sacrifices to their native god in "true druidic fashion" if it had not been for the intervention of the police.

Naturally, if women resort to violence they will get the worst of the game, but when those who wish to convince them of the outrageousness of their action have no better argument than to meet disorder with brutal and shameful violence, all decent people must be excused for feeling a profound nausea, especially when they remember that the friends of liberty are stripping women and tearing out their hair for doing precisely what organised Radical gangs have done at Unionist meetings.—*Evening News.*

We are sorry that an event such as that in which Mr. Lloyd George was the principal figure on Saturday should have been disturbed by Suffragists, and we are equally sorry that the crowd at the meeting should have resented the interruptions in so violent a manner.—*Westminster Gazette.*

No Englishman with any spark of manliness can read the fuller stories of what happened in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's village without a flush of shame. These women by their suffrage claim, and all that it would ultimately imply of work and service in and for the State, demand to be put on an equality with men. The demand is fantastic, compliance is impossible. But let us see to it that, while we rightly refuse them full legislative privileges, we do not deny them what is due to their womanhood. When men do gross violence to women on such slight provocation as these Welsh brutes received, sex is swallowed up in infamy.—*The Globe.*

We are the people who shudder delicately as we go round museums or read books which give evidence as to medieval cruelty and feel baffled by these same torture relics and stories when we try to peer back into the minds of long-dead men. "We shall never know what they were really like," we say. "We can find out what sort of hats they wore and how they built their houses and what they paid in taxes, but we will never know what their outlook was. This ferocity is so foreign to us. Almost as well we might try to understand the mentality of a cave man."

But we are in too big a hurry to flatter ourselves, for, after all, they might have been very like the man who on Saturday walked up to a woman who was being led away between two policemen and hit her in the jaw. It was the sort of senseless blow that some English soldier might have struck at Joan of Arc as she went, already powerless, to her burning. . . .—*E. S. in the Daily Sketch.*

A WELSHMAN ASHAMED

The Rev. J. G. Williams, vicar of Ram-moor, Sheffield, is a Welshman who is ashamed of his own countrymen, says the *Evening News*. Speaking at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the Jews, he referred to the need for a mission to Welshmen, as evidenced by "the disgraceful scenes and the brutal attacks upon defenceless women by degraded brutes." Such a scene as was witnessed at Mr. Lloyd George's native village on Saturday would not, he said, be possible in China.

It seems likely that the women who broke into the Balmoral "policies" had no notion that they ran a risk of estranging the sympathies of a Royal lady.

The Royal mind can only be judged indirectly; but one Cabinet Minister has a clue, perhaps to his cost. A Suffragist called on him, was received, and stayed for over an hour. He found himself, besides, giving her the most considerate attention—an attention that he could only explain to himself in the light of a letter, asking him to be polite, from a lady whose wishes are more powerful than votes.—*The Sketch.*

"That the women of Great Britain are not fitted to exercise the right of suffrage they seem bent upon demonstrating with more and more emphasis daily. The first requisite of a voter should be to be a good citizen, and while all voters are not good citizens, certainly before any class are given the right to vote they should make an effort to prove their ability to be peaceable, law-abiding members of the community.—*Marysville Spokesman.*"

Thus do the exponents of sophistry continue to spread broadcast their doctrines. The ballot has for ages been denied woman and she has meekly accepted her fate. Now she wants it, and in England demands it, and that very fact is put forth as a reason why she should not have it. It was in 1066, if memory serves us aright, that William the Conqueror invaded England and laid the foundations of the English people as it exists to-day. That was 846 years ago, and for all that time the women of England have served their country silently, patiently, and well. They have spun the flax which they also hoed, carried the coal which they also dug, baked into bread the wheat which they also planted. They have reared sons by the tens of thousands and given them to be slaughtered in wars from Yorktown to Lucknow—in nearly every land on the face of the globe. They have toiled and spun, they have worked and wept, they have watched and waited for 846 years, but nobody thought of giving them the ballot—the right to have a hand in directing their work and sorrow and suffering. But now that they have decided to have their rights, a host of Daniels rise up in judgment to say that they should "prove their ability to be peaceable, law-abiding members of the community" before they are given the right to vote. The women of England ought to smash every window in the Empire, daub every official with tar from head to foot, break up every meeting, blockade every street, and spike the wheels of all governmental machinery till they get what they ought to have had from the beginning. They are not asking for a favour, but are demanding a right, and they are under no obligations to be timid or gentle in their demands. If England doesn't like it, let her overcome her john-bullheadedness and do the fair thing by her women.—*Colusa Herald (California).*

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

Many friends have shown keen sympathy for the Dublin prisoners, and no less anxiety and sympathy is now being evinced for the welfare of Miss Helen Craggs in her coming trial, when she too will fall into the hands of a Government which prefers to torture its political opponents rather than give them political status in prison. Her ordeal is all the greater owing to the long suspense she is enduring while awaiting her trial, being at the same time fully cognisant of the brutal outrages to which the Dublin prisoners have been subjected all these weeks. Friends wishing to help defray the cost of the trial are asked to send their subscriptions as soon as possible direct to Miss Goodlife, Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, 62, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	155	7	6
Subscriptions received up to September 21.			
Mrs. Florence Russell	3	0	0
Mrs. Mary Wood	0	5	0
Mrs. Graham	0	5	0
Mrs. Richards	1	0	0
Mrs. E. M. S. Graham	10	0	0
Mrs. Lane	0	10	0
Miss Kate Smith	0	10	0
H. A. (Manchester) and W. H. T. (Hobart)	0	3	2
	2181	0	8

AN INTERESTING VIEW.

It is the policy of the Suffragettes to embarrass the Government, and they have succeeded so well that not only is the Government at a loss but even its critics cannot say what ought to be done. . . . The hunger strike, for one thing, is essentially a woman's device. We are almost inclined to say that comparatively few men have the perseverance in self-denial necessary to success in this kind. As a woman's device it seems to call for the wit of woman to circumvent it. Mr. McKenna might do worse than acknowledge woman's rights so far as to call in a committee of tight-lipped ladies to advise him how to deal with their recalcitrant sisters. Their counsel would be humane, no doubt, but we hardly suppose it would be sentimental. "What it would be we do not take on ourselves to suggest. But we now wish for a change we have never wished before—that a really strong-minded female were installed as Home Secretary.—*The Evening Standard.*

"G.B.S." AND "C.P."

We must congratulate the two controversialists ["G. B. S." and "C. P."] on having isolated the real point at issue so quickly. The treatment of the imprisoned Suffragists is being determined, not by their criminal history, but by the Government interpretation of public feeling on the question.—*Express & Star (Wolverhampton).*

A DUTCH MARKET

Kingston and district local union is organising a Dutch Market, to be held on Saturday, October 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Surbiton, the most important suite of rooms in the district. The Union, though one of the youngest, has established itself so firmly in the neighbourhood that its members felt justified in launching out on this important venture, and many friends and sympathisers as well as the members themselves have been hard at work for some months. H.H. the Ranees of Sarawak has consented to open the market, and Mr. Reginald Pott will take the chair. Stalls will include a "white elephant" stall, fruit stall, cake and candy stall, literature stall, and fancy stall. Concerts will take place during the afternoon and evening. Sideshows and competitions will be a feature of the market, and as the price of admission is only three-pence a large attendance is expected. All who can help in any way are asked to get into communication with the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Dacre Fox, 13, Union Street, Kingston, at once.

A FEMINIST PLAY

We are promised a dramatic treat at the Royal Court Theatre on the Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, October 8, 9, 11, and 15, 16, and 18, when Mr. Leigh Lovel and Miss Octavia Kenmore, whose names are associated chiefly with the production of Ibsen's plays, will give two plays of unusual interest to women. We have been allowed to glance through the pages of "Arabella," by Mr. George Reston Malloch, and have read enough to convince ourselves that it may very well be described as a "feminist play." How Arabella attains her economic independence we need not tell here; those who are able to go to the matinees at the Court Theatre on one of the dates mentioned will be able to see for themselves how the problem works out. "Arabella" will be preceded by a short play entitled "Number 13," by Miss Mabel Capper. We understand that a contingent of the W.S.P.U. will come up from Manchester to see it.

THE CASE OF MR. MARK WILKS

Public indignation at the imprisonment of Mr. Wilks for non-payment of taxes on his wife's income is being widely felt, and friends on all sides are working for his release. Deputations have visited the Treasury officials, and several members of Parliament are using all their influence on

p.m., after which a procession, with band, will march round the prison.

The Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage is holding meetings nightly near the prison, and a procession, with a band, leaves the Town Hall (opposite Brixton Library), Brixton Road, every evening at 7.45 p.m. Members, speakers, and sym-



MR. MARK WILKS

Mr. Wilks' behalf. The district of Hackney and Clapton, Mr. Wilks' own neighbourhood, is thoroughly roused; "Indignation at Clapton" is the headline of a local paper. A petition for Mr. Wilks' release is being circulated among teachers, and over 1,000 signatures were received in eight hours.

Many outdoor demonstrations are being held. On Saturday afternoon the meeting in Trafalgar Square, organised by the Women's Freedom League, became a protest meeting for this case, which was dealt with in speeches from Mrs. Despard, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mr. Laurence Housman, and others. On Sunday large and very sympathetic crowds were addressed from two platforms in Hyde Park. On Monday a procession, organised by the Women's Tax Resistance League, marched from Kennington Church to the prison. There was a splendid muster of men and there is no doubt that Brixton has been thoroughly roused on the question!

A meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at Rushcroft Road, opposite Brixton Library (Embankment trams pass) at 4



DR. WILKS

pathisers are earnestly asked to co-operate. There are nightly meetings in Clapton. In the Hackney Town Hall next Tuesday, October 1, at 8 p.m., Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., will be one of the speakers. For information about other forthcoming meetings apply to the Women's Tax Resistance League, 98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Friends are again reminded to send letters to Mr. Lloyd George, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, demanding Mr. Wilks' release.

Readers who get their Votes for Women on Thursdays are reminded of the Indignation Meeting at Caxton Hall, at 8 p.m., on September 26, when the speakers are: G. Bernard Shaw, Esq., Laurence Housman, Esq., H. G. Chancellor, Esq., M.P., Rev. Fleming Williams, and Herbert Jacobs, Esq. Hon. Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., will be in the chair.

(For a full explanation of the position see Dr. Elizabeth Wilks' letter in the "Standard" ("Woman's Platform"), "Daily Chronicle," and other papers of September 25.)

OUR POST BOX

INDIGNANT LETTERS.

(We select two from many we have received.)

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Editors.—As a member of the W.S.P.U. I write to sympathise with the brave women who were so terribly maltreated at Llanystumdwy. And as a Welsh woman I protest most strongly against the violence and brutality towards the brave Suffragettes, and shall continue to do so in every possible way. God alone knows what savage motives spurred them on. I am told that no arrests were made, because the policemen had all they could do to prevent the women from being actually murdered. A man told me that as two or three of the policemen were leading one of the women away (who already looked dead), a man came along doubling his fists, and knocked her full in the face, while another brute of a man came from behind and wrenched a handful of her hair away. All the policemen could do was to call them cowards. Another young girl was seen to open her lips as if to sign or speak, and the mob fell on her with violence indescribable. All she was heard to say was "Give me a chance," but, poor girl, she might as well have appealed for mercy to a lot of wild beasts. My husband and children feel the greatest indignation over this terrible affair. And may Heaven succour the poor brave souls who dare to do so much for our cause.—Yours, &c.,
JANE ELLIS GRIFFITH.

Bank Place, Pwllheli.

A medical man writes:—

"What amazing barbarians Lloyd George gathers round him in Wales. Surely these 'Liberal Stalwarts' of his outshine in violence all the window-smashers, the Dublin people, &c. I don't understand the 'Liberal' mind. The 'Liberal' brand of stewards seem to be an utterly unspeakable variety of noisome beast. Of course, Lloyd George himself is beneath contempt."

SPEAKERS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Editors.—I wish to make a special appeal in your columns for new recruits to join the Speakers' Classes now re-assembling after the holidays. I have been amazed at the extraordinary amount of work for the Union done by those who have already passed through these classes. Their enthusiasm never flagged, even under the great strain of the many by-elections of last session, although most of them are engaged during the day in business or professional work.

There must be many members of our Union who have leisure, but who, from one cause or another, have never done any speaking. I earnestly hope that they will now come forward and qualify, so as to relieve the pressure and supply the ever-increasing demand for dinner-hour and afternoon meetings. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a practically inexhaustible supply of trained speakers on whom the W.S.P.U. can draw in order to meet the needs of the great campaign now being carried on all over the country.—Yours, etc.,
ROSA LEO.
45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.,
September 23.

THE WALLACE SWORD.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Editors.—May I correct some statements in your account of my trial at Stirling? I did not fail to appear on the day fixed for trial. I was cited to appear

on the day after my arrest at the Wallace Monument, and I did appear, but the witnesses were not cited to appear, and the trial was then adjourned for four days. I protested against the unnecessary adjournment, as the court was not busy on that day, and the witnesses being all on the spot could easily have been present, and I told the magistrate that I should not appear again; but I was not detained at the time, and a warrant was issued later for my arrest. In the case of poor women unable to find bail, such adjournments and imprisonment, especially in such a prison cell as I described last week, is extreme cruelty. It was also stated in your account that I "denied the charge" which was not the case. I pleaded "Not Guilty" the first time, and refused to plead the second time.—Yours, &c.,
EDITH JOHNSTON.

12, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

[As we carefully explained, our reports of this case were quoted from newspaper accounts. We had no first-hand information until Miss Johnston sent us her prison experiences last week.—Editor, VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

WOMEN AND THE RACE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors.—Kindly grant me space in your columns to say a few words with reference to an article entitled "Women's Freedom and the Race," which appeared in your last issue.

If the exclusion of young women of the child-bearing age from certain remunerative occupations in which they are at present engaged be in contemplation, on the grounds that such occupations are detrimental to the health of the race, may I ask if the occupation of domestic washing is to be included in these prohibited employments?

The following quotation from Dr. Townsley's Official Report on the Ardsley district throws an instructive light on the subject of domestic washing in relation to infant mortality.

He says:—"In a colliery district the amount of household washing is greater than in other districts, and as the work is exceedingly laborious, entailing the lifting of heavy wash-tubs, and laborious mangling of clothes, it is hardly to be wondered at that such occasions are often the cause of premature labour."

It is hardly to be wondered at—and yet no one proposes to deprive women of the time-honoured occupation of washing!

Some of the figures in Dr. Newsholme's Report point with extraordinary significance to the fact that where women of the poorer classes are most economically dependent, where their opportunities of wage-earning are absolutely nil, there the highest infant death rates in the kingdom prevail.

As soon as the working mother's hands are tied as to wage-earning, her position becomes exceedingly precarious, how precarious only those are able to appreciate who have made a careful study of the household budgets of the poor.

The figures quoted by "M. A." reveal the tragedy of the poor woman's life—the tragedy of the lives of those who, according to England's law, possess no economic status or standing whatsoever of their own, who are by force of circumstances unable to earn for themselves.

Let us beware how we drive more women than need be into this lamentable class.—Yours, &c.,

(Mrs.) FANNY K. STREETFIELD.
Wynthorpe, Longton Avenue, Sydenham.

MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN AS "VOTES" SELLER

Several correspondents have sent us copies of the *Melbourne Herald*, containing a picture of Miss Vida Goldstein, whom the W.S.P.U. will well remember for her inspiring speeches in this country. Miss Goldstein is pictured selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets, and carrying one of the weekly posters, "Torture! By order of the Home Secretary." The *Herald* says: "The spectacle of a neatly and fashionably dressed young woman selling papers in the street attracted a good deal

of attention. Residents of Melbourne will have an opportunity of witnessing a repetition of the spectacle for some time to come. This is the first occasion in Australia in which a woman has sold the literature of the movement in the streets." Miss Goldstein is reported to have said, "We intend to sell the paper every Tuesday and Wednesday for some time to come. We are working in the interests of the movement, and with the object of informing Australians on the campaign that is being carried out in Great Britain."



A Poster Brigade in Grafton Street, Dublin



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SUFFRAGISTS IN THE U.S.A.

The National American Woman Suffrage Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, November 21-26, promises to be an important event. A strong "call" for "this unprecedented year for suffrage" has been issued by Jane Addams, Anna Howard Shaw, and Alice Stone Blackwell, and it shows the popular interest of the movement that at Hammerstein's great theatre there are to be tableaux, one representing Miss Stanton Blatch addressing a street crowd, and another symbolising the growth of woman suffrage all over the world. In this, Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hall will represent England, Miss Mary Keegan Ireland, Miss Winifred Heath Scotland, Mrs. Calvin Tompkins Wales, and Mrs. Dolly Lansbury Thurtle (daughter of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.) Canada. "Let us come," says the call, "with high resolve that we shall never waver in our effort to obtain the right to stand side by side with the men of this country in the mortal struggle that shall bid perish from this land political corruption, privilege, prostitution, the industrial slavery of men, women, and children, and all exploitation of humanity."

Mrs. Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, explains thus the defeat of the suffrage amendment: "We lost because all the great forces for evil combined and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in the circulation of literature containing absolute falsehoods. This literature was anonymous, was over a fake union label, and could not be traced to any printer. It was sent under two-cent stamp into every town and hamlet as well as every city. This was the most apparent method against us, and it was our undoing."

A new suffrage campaign has already been started, and the defeat has only aroused stronger enthusiasm and determination.

CANADIAN WOMEN AND MILITANCY

If any of our readers are inclined to be discouraged in their efforts to keep the Woman's Movement before the ordinary daily Press, let them take heart again from the example of a correspondent in Vancouver. She writes: "I and my daughter have been travelling in the United States, Canada, and British Columbia, and among our friends we have been able to do a little propagandist work for the W.S.P.U. Through them we obtained an introduction to a contributor to a Vancouver newspaper, and I enclose an article as one of the results." The article referred to (*Daily Province*, Vancouver) is an excellent summary of the militant position to-day. As Canada is at this moment more especially in the minds of W.S.P.U. members on account of Miss Wylie's visit and the recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, we quote from the last paragraph:—

"The Canadian tells herself that she could not resort to militancy. On this account she need not feel superior, nor flatter herself that she is made of finer clay than her English sister. She is right in saying that she could not resort to militancy. Heaven forbid that she should! The Canadian suffragist has not the least justification for adopting militant methods. Even in England, where life runs in such deep grooves, after half a century of earnest effort along peaceful lines, militancy may be wholly mistaken. That remains to be seen. But no true woman can find it in her heart to condemn harshly the militant wing of the great body of suffragists. It is their way of waking up England, and they are willing to pay the price. They have declared open warfare against a government that has slighted them time after time, that has declared 'there is nothing in this woman's movement.'"

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BALHAM AND TOOTING.

A good meeting was held in Tooting Broadway on Thursday. Speaker, Mrs. Heard. Crowd was large and orderly. Questions asked and answered. Balham members attended the march to Tower Hill on Saturday last. More paper sellers wanted. Will members please make note of open air meetings held alternately in Balham and Tooting, and be present to help?—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cocksedge, 12, Foxbourne Road.)

BARNET.

A members' meeting was held, Tilbury's Tea Room, on Wednesday, September 13. Drawing-rooms for "At Home" wanted for October 1, November, and December. Members asked to attend to notices from treasurer, which they will shortly receive.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Maud Mace, Seaborne, Hadley.)

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Many thanks to members who took part in procession on Saturday, also thanks to Miss Hamblett for making flags. A good meeting was held at Alderman's Hill on Saturday last. Speaker, Miss Margaret Wright. Will members watch meetings list and do their best to attend meetings and bring friends? Help urgently needed for East End campaign. This is a splendid opportunity for speakers and workers to get first-hand knowledge of the working woman's life.—(Org.—Miss Hilda Gargrett, 4, Stoward Road, Palmer's Green.)

CHELSEA.

Miss Treacy welcomed as new member. Donation from Miss Gurnham gratefully acknowledged. Miss Naylor and Miss Canning held good meeting in Sloane Square on Thursday. Numbers of papers sold. Gifts will be much appreciated for Jumble Sale to be held early in October. Many thanks to Miss Naylor for painting banner for Saturday's procession, and to member who made it.—(Hon. Sec., pro tem.—Mrs. Temple Bird, Office—308, King's Road.)

CHORLEY WOOD.

Hotel meeting on Sept 18 was great success. Audience listened with rapt attention to Mr. Laurence Housman's clever and instructive speech, which was followed by splendid speech by Mrs. Ayrton Zangwill. Miss McClelland occupied chair. Splendid sale of literature and generous collection. Grateful thanks to lady who sent 10s. to collection.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Offer, Home Cot.)

CLAPHAM.

Splendid meeting on Sunday addressed by Miss Hicks. Chair, Mrs. Barron. Papers sold out. Many thanks for Jumble parcels received. Will others send them to office at once? Will helpers for the sale please be at Morris Hall at 2 o'clock? Please remember to do your shopping at sale of Devon and Cornish produce on Saturday (see programme). Prisoners' Reception tickets now on sale. Thanks to Miss Churcher and Miss Scott for beautifully-dressed dolls.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Strong, Office—84, Elspeth Road, S.W.)

CROYDON.

Miss Slay's kind gift of two pretty bead necklaces, already sold, is much appreciated. Thanks to two members who made jam for sale. Other members are urged to follow good example, as there is a great demand for such commodities. Do not forget Jumble Sale, which is imminent. Let none fail to attend Members' Rally on Monday, October 7, 8 p.m. Mrs. Drummond will speak, and a local member who was

present at Llanystumdwy will give an account of exciting experiences. The few Albert Hall tickets that are left will be sold on that date. Charming new stationery in colours will be on sale for first time, also other novelties.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss I. Green, Shop—20, High Street.)

EALING.

Mrs. Bouvier most enthusiastically welcomed last Sunday, and, with Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, drew large and interested crowd. Every paper sold. Thanks to those who have sent "Jumbles," but we still ask for more, which will be gratefully received by Hon. Sec. More workers greatly needed, also paper-sellers. Members asked to send donations for Albert Hall meeting, also subscriptions for local fund. Next Sunday's meeting, see programme.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. F. M. Finlay, 35, Warwick Road.)

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Members please attend meeting to-night (see programme). Meeting in shop if wet. Contribution list for Legal Defence Fund (in memory of Nurse Pittfield) closes Sept. 30. Members attended well at Saturday's procession. Miss Morris warmly thanked for 10s. realised by sale of suffrage button-holes. Shop time-tables now complete again. Paper-sellers urgently needed. All Albert Hall tickets sold.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Roberts, Miss Cutten, Office—905, Fulham Road, S.W.)

HACKNEY.

Many thanks to members and others who helped in demonstration in Trafalgar Square, Saturday last, in connection with Mr. Wilks. Sandwich parade most effective, and aroused much interest. Members asked particularly to remember purse for Albert Hall, and also to notice dates of outdoor meetings to support. More paper-sellers needed.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Glidwell, 130, Rushmore Road, Clapton.)

HAMPSTEAD.

Poster parades to advertise fête have been arranged for Saturday, October 5, and Thursday, October 10. More volunteers wanted. It is hoped that there will be a large number of entries for the various competitions. Tickets of admission to fête, and also to concerts, now on sale at shop. Members asked to dispose of as many as possible. Mrs. Drummond's speech at members' meeting last Thursday greatly appreciated. Hampstead was well represented at procession from King's Cross to Tower Hill last Saturday. Members reminded of Prisoners' Reception to-morrow (Friday) evening, when Mrs. Tuke has promised to be present. Splendid meetings on Hampstead Heath addressed last Thursday by Miss Richard and Miss Keirill, and last Sunday by Miss P. Ayrton and Miss G. Maguire.—(Hon. Sec., pro tem.—Mrs. Weaver, Miss D. Solomon, Shop—178, Finchley Road, Tel., 4800 P.O. Hampstead.)

HORSEY.

Jumble Sale postponed to Nov. 2, to give more time for Miss Jackson, 46 Langdon Park Road, Highgate, to receive gifts of cast-off clothing, furniture, old crockery, &c. Members please help at Stamford Hill and N. Hackney open-air instead of locally.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Bonwick, B.A., 28, Weston Park, N.)

ILFORD.

Very successful meetings held last Wednesday and Saturday, addressed by Miss Wingrove and Miss Bonwick, B.A. Many Ilford members took part in procession to Tower Hill, and carried splendid banner, bearing words, "Liberty or Death," work of Mrs. Crouch. All members earnestly requested to give as much time as possible to ensure demonstration Victoria Park Nov. 10, being complete success. Extra meetings being held.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel C. Haslam, 66, Cranbrook Road.)

ISLINGTON.

Will members come forward to help with East End campaign in East Finsbury? Paper-sellers urgently needed, also chairmen for open-air meetings. Please call at office any Wednesday or Thursday evening, or write to Secretary for instructions.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley, Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C.O.)

KENSINGTON.

Most successful procession and large meeting on Tower Hill. Many thanks to local unions for their support; to Chelsea, Streatham, and Ilford for making special banners. Thanks due to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Miss Dalglish for energetic way they organised and spoke at meetings in district beforehand. Held 18 dinner-hour and evening meetings. Thanks to following speakers for kindly coming: Mr. Lanebury, M.P., Mrs. Drummond, Miss Drummer, Miss Glidwell, Mrs. Hatfield, Miss Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Naylor, Miss Read, Miss Tison, the Misses Cooch, and Mrs. Bouvier; to the Clerks' W.S.P.U. for chalking, and to paper-sellers and bill-distributors, to Miss Casserley for taking charge of Goswell Road shop every evening, and to Miss Joachim and Miss Beley for doing same last day; to Miss Shepherd and Miss Rogers for driving Press Cart and organising paper sellers, Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Cook, who kindly acted as marshalls, and the Men's Society for Women's Rights for attending and carrying banners; also to Mr. O'Regan and friend for their help with hunger strikers' banner. Date of Jumble Sale announced next week. Please send contributions to Mrs. Soane, 41, Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill Gate. Miss Olive Beamish is welcomed as new member, also paper-seller. Postcards of procession on sale at shop, price 2d. each.—(Hon. Sec., pro tem.—Miss Postlethwaite, Shop—143, Church Street.)

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT.

Will members note that Kingston must be well represented at East End demonstration in Victoria Park on November 9. Particulars later. Organiser makes special appeal to every member and sympathiser who has not come forward with a "White Elephant" to do so at once. This stall is most profitable. Members willing to distribute bills or get posters put up to advertise Dutch Market please communicate at once. Those who undertake to sell tickets, 3d. each, are urged to do so. Every member must make herself responsible for bringing a certain number of friends. Fruit still wanted for stall, also fancy articles. Scotch Café meeting, October 4, last before Market. Subscriptions, however small, wanted urgently. Meeting, Coronation Stone, addressed by Miss N. Lightman, drew large crowd. Stewards wanted. Also paper-sellers. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Bessell, 1s.; Mrs. Oxenford, 3s.—(Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre Fox, Office—13, Union Street.)

LEWISHAM.

Thanks to Miss Lambert for parcel for Jumble Sale. Will friends please send in goods as soon as possible? Members asked to bring friends with them on Thursday, October 3. This will be first meeting in new office. Gratefully acknowledged:—Office rent, Miss Williams, 4s.; donation, 1s. 5d., travelling expenses, from Miss Froude. More chairs for office will be gratefully accepted.—(Hon. Secs.—Miss Christina Campbell, Miss Caroline Townsend, Office—1, Lewis Grove, Lewisham.)

NORTH ISLINGTON.

A good crowd listened outside Holloway Prison on Saturday night to Miss Randall, B.Sc. and Mrs. Hughes, in place of Miss Tyson, called to Ireland suddenly. Papers at Office on Thursday afternoons; selling should now be in full swing. Tea, sweets, and jam for sale at Office, which is open every evening from 7-9. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Barfield, 5s.; the Misses Grant and Mrs. Brydone, 10s.; Mrs. Haslam and Mrs. O'Brien, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Hearn, 1s.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, Office—19, St. Thomas' Road, Finsbury Park.)

RICHMOND AND KEW.

Large and successful open-air meeting Saturday last (21st) eloquently addressed by Mr. E. Duval and Miss Ingram Marshall, to both of whom thanks are heartily accorded. Well-attended members' meeting last Tuesday (24th) at Mrs. Blundell's, Stockholm, Kew Gardens.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. C. T. Clayton, Glengriff, Kew Road.)

STREATHAM.

Members and friends urged to send all goods for Jumble Sale to shop as soon as possible. Many thanks to all who rallied round Streatham banner at last Saturday's protest procession. Mrs. Pilcher will be glad to hear from anyone wishing to give drawing-room meetings or whist-drives. Contributions, however small, are earnestly asked toward shop rent, which is now due. There are still a few 1s. and 6d. tickets available for Albert Hall meeting; apply at once to avoid disappointment.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Tyson, Shop—5, Shrubbery Road.)

WEST HAM.

Work planned at general meeting includes campaign advertising, Victoria Park Demonstration, Workmen's Hall meeting, and Jumble Sale—also before Nov. 10. Any help welcomed. Please send Jumble Sale parcels to Mrs. Randall, 12, Shrewsbury Road, Forest Gate. Will members buy sweets, jam, hand-made needlework and lace at shop instead of elsewhere? More gifts of this kind much needed. New books now on loan; please use shop library. Miss Hopkins' Saturday meeting very successful. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss F. G. Wilcox, 2s. 6d.; and cordial thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Healey, Miss Jones, Miss Read, Miss Widdicombe, Miss Meredith, Mrs. Indge, Mrs. Randall, Miss Ormerod, Miss Wingrove, and Miss Layton for gifts to shop. Small table still wanted.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Hooper, Shop—32a, Romford Road, Stratford.)

WESTMINSTER AND ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

This new branch is now formed, and first At Home is to be held by kind permission of Mrs. Merryweather, the hon. treasurer, at 4, Whitehall Court, on October 11, 8.30 p.m. Speaker will be Miss G. Brackenbury, and Miss Janette Steer will recite.—(Hon. Org.—Miss H. G. Liddle, Room No. 34, 5, Clement's Inn.)

WIMBLEDON.

Sunday Common meetings now in full swing again, and members are asked to support speakers and volunteers as sellers. Mrs. Lamartine Yates and Miss Combes held large crowd last Sunday, and pitched. Thanks to members who have immediately volunteered as stewards. Wednesday, 5-6.30, alone now needs filling. Who will take this? Press Department still needs reinforcement; for full particulars of requirements apply to Organiser. Jumble parcels coming in, but more wanted, especially children's warm garments and men's books and treasures. A few 6d. Albert Hall tickets only remain. These should be secured without delay. Picture postcards of Mary Leigh, in full drum-major's uniform, taken in Wimbledon, are obtainable at shop, 2d. each, or framed, 8d. It is proposed to hold small drawing-room and parlour meetings, for which speakers will be supplied. Will all of us offer of room and audience?—(Org.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Shop—8, Victoria Crescent, Broadway.)

WIMBLEDON PARK AND S. WIMBLEDON.

Miss Gwen Richards addressed magnificent crowd on Saturday night in Broadway. Votes were sold out. Members are reminded of Jumble Sale to be held later. New member welcomed. Thanks to members who went to London to distribute circulars re Saturday's procession. More paper-sellers urgently required to help regular sellers.—(Hon. Sec., pro tem.—Mrs. E. Scarborough, 3, Marguerite Villas, Copse Hill.)

WOOLWICH.

Members reminded of "At Home," Oct. 2 (see programme). Will members help at meeting, Eleanor Road, 7.30 p.m. to-night? Mrs. Berne welcomed as new member.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss A. M. Clifford, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton.)

Home Counties.

BEKILL-ON-SEA.

A number of strangers present at Tuesday's "At Home," when Miss Hicks gave most interesting speech. Will all do best to make these meetings known? Will those who promised subscriptions towards shop rent kindly send them in before end of month? Members able to give drawing-room meetings during winter please let Organiser know. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Stewart, 22 10s.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, Shop—Marina.)

BOURNEMOUTH.

A successful meeting was held at Stewart's Road, Thursday evening, September 19. Members particularly asked to attend "At Home" on Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Pethick Lawrence will speak at St. Peter's Hall, Oct. 25, at 8 p.m. Chair, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Tickets, numbered 2s., unreserved 1s. and 6d., on sale at Office. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Lyman, 10s.; Mrs. Durant, 1s. 3d.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. Berry, Office—221, Old Christ Church Road.)

BRIGHTON, HOVE, AND DISTRICT.

Will all members do their best to sell tickets for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Dome, Oct. 27? Two most successful meetings held at Seaford. Speakers, Mrs. Cather and Miss Medwin. Miss Turner will welcome members and friends at her house on September 29 (see programme).—(Org.—Miss G. Allen, Office—3, North Street Quadrant.)

EASTBOURNE.

A larger meeting than usual held Wednesday. Great interest shown in Miss Hicks' splendid speech, those being interested who had not formerly thought of question. Much local sympathy has been aroused by weekly open-air meetings. Indoor weekly At Homes to commence as soon as shop is opened. Organiser hopes to give address next week.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, 10, Southfields Road.)

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Will members who so kindly promised subscriptions towards shop rent send them in during week. Organiser hopes to have large sum to present at Albert Hall meeting. Will all do best to get friends and sympathisers to subscribe? Indoor weekly At Homes in shop will commence on October 7.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, Shop—8, Claremont.)

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Members will regret to hear Miss Marsh will only pay a farewell visit to Portsmouth shortly, and will then leave for another district. All members please attend meeting to-night (see programme) to consider future work, &c.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. H. Peacock, 4, Pelham Road, Southsea.)

READING.

It is hoped that all members will contribute towards coming sale of work. Garments suitable for Christmas parcels for poor, also useful articles for Christmas presents most acceptable. Who will give one morning or afternoon per week to help in shop? First fortnightly At Home, October 3 (see programme). Albert Hall tickets should be secured at once from headquarters (Miss Cooke).—(Hon. Sec.—Miss O. Cobb, 49, Market Place, Reading.)

REDHILL.

A series of meetings will be held in Carlton Room this winter on Wednesdays, October 3, October 23, November 26, and December 4, at 8 p.m. We hope all members will keep these dates free, and bring friends with them, especially those who are not yet interested in Votes for Women.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cather, Red Cottage, Cavendish Road.)

ROCHESTER.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's meeting to-day, Friday (see programme), will need several stewards. Members asked to attend, also to volunteer to canvass in Rochester and Strood for Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting, New Corn Exchange, Rochester, on Thursday, October 24.—(Org.—Miss Evelyn Billing, 157, Maidstone Road.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Jumble Sale in October. Many more goods wanted; please send them to office. Paper sellers urgently needed. Who will volunteer? Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss M. Wedgwood, 5s.; Miss Harmer, 1s.; Miss Petrie, 6d.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Olive Walton, Office—11, Pantiles.)

WALLINGTON.

A local union has recently been formed at Wallington, the number of members having considerably increased. It has been arranged to hold fortnightly meetings, commencing October 2.—(Hon. Secs.—Mrs. de Vere Mathew, Miss Marjorie Kent, Dinham, Hillside Gardens.)

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

A Birmingham purse for treasurer at Albert Hall meeting. Members asked to obtain promise cards from office and get promises of money from friends and sympathisers. Goods of all kinds wanted for Jumble Sale. Please send contributions to office. Poster parades leave the office each week:—Fridays at 7.15, Saturdays at 11.15, Tuesdays at 7.15. Volunteers urgently needed.—(Orgs.—Miss Dorothy Evans and Miss Gladys Hazel, Office—97, John Bright Street.)

LEICESTER.

Mrs. Drummond addressed immense crowd in Leicester Market Place on Sunday. All papers were sold, and splendid collection taken. Members do their utmost to bring friends to first autumn indoor meeting on Tuesday, October 1. Will members who have promised shop rent please contribute as soon as possible, as Quarter Day is very near? Mrs. Webb has promised to speak in Leicester on "The White Slave Traffic"; date will be announced. Tickets, 1s. 6d.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss C. E. Swain, Office—14, Ewling Green Street.)

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Mrs. Drummond's meeting was a splendid success. Those whose interest and sympathy were aroused will have another opportunity of hearing more about the movement on Monday, September 30 (see programme).—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Corcoran, Castledine Street.)

NOTTINGHAM.

Contributions for Rummage Sale should be sent to 6, Carlton Street, the old shop, to-day (Friday). Members, please bring friends to meeting on Monday (see programme). A few Albert Hall tickets left. Early application essential. Shopkeepers wanted for Friday morning and afternoon and Saturday afternoon and evening. Who will volunteer?—(Orgs.—Miss Nelly Crocker and Miss Gladys Roberts, Office—30, Bridlesmith Gate.)

WALSALL.

Mrs. Cook (from Faddington) will speak October 2 at first autumn meeting. Meetings will be held every Wednesday at 3 p.m. at Co-op. Hall. Contributions of old clothes, &c., earnestly requested before October 12 for Jumble Sale. There are 1s. tickets at office for Albert Hall meeting, October 17.—(Hon. Org.—Miss F. Ward, Office—15, Leicester Street.)

West of England.

BATH.

During holidays members have not been idle. Open-air meetings were held at Oldfield Park and Radstock by Miss Francis and Miss S. E. Wratlaw. Articles wanted for Jumble Sale, to be held middle of October. Shop now open 10.30-1 and 2.30-5.30 p.m. Sat. till 9 p.m. Thanks to Misses Wratlaw and Miss Derrick for gifts to shop, and to Mrs. Senior, for open-air campaign, 2s. 6d.—(Org.—Mrs. Marsel, Shop—12, Walcot Street.)

selling and theatre, quizes. There will be a reunion of members on Thursday, October 3, to discuss and plan the winter's work (see programme).—(Org.—Miss Lucy Burns. Office—27, Frederick Street.)

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
Outdoor meetings continue to be very successful. On Sunday, 22nd, meetings were held at 5.30, both at Glasgow Green and Cathedral Square. There have also been a number of evening meetings at latter pitch. Many thanks to Mrs. Swan, who sells VOTES on the Green every Sunday with great success. As announced previously, Mrs. Johns has offered two prizes: First prize, 15s.; second prize, 10s., for the best article made from materials costing not more than 2s. All articles, after judging, to be sold for the Cause. Sale to take place at office on Saturday, November 30, at 3 p.m. There will be a Jumble Sale in November. Intending contributors, kindly notify us at office.—(Org.—Miss Laura Underwood. Offices—502, Sauchiehall Street.)

SPEAKERS' CLASS
Hon. Elocution Mistress Miss Rose Lee, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hale, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.
Owing to the removing from Clement's Inn to Lincoln's Inn House it will not be possible to start the Speakers' Classes, as announced, on October 4. A notice will be inserted in the paper stating date on which the classes will recommence. Miss Lee's private class will be held on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 4 p.m., at 41, Norfolk Square, W., and names should be sent in to Miss Lee without delay. (See also "Our Post Box," p. 836.)

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.
More sellers wanted for Liverpool Street pitch. Thanks to members who sold on Tower Hill on Saturday. Goods coming in well for Jumble Sale; all kinds of articles wanted, especially boots and clothing. Please send parcels during next four weeks if possible. By accident, Miss Ayrton's address was given in issue of September 13 as W. Hampstead. We mention this in case any subscriptions should have gone astray.—(Hon. Secs.—Miss Cynthia Maguire, 39, Priory Road, W. Hampstead; Miss P. H. Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, W. Kensington.)

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE
The first public at Home of season will be held at Criterion Restaurant on Friday, October 4, at 3 p.m., when Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mr. Baillie Weaver, and Professor Bickerton will be the speakers. Members and friends especially asked to be present, as announcement of autumn arrangements is to be made.—(Org. Sec.—Miss Conolan. Offices—2, Robert Street, Strand.)

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOC. FOR W.S.
Autumn Jumble Sale will be held at end of October, and contributions should be sent to office as soon as possible to facilitate work of marking, &c. Members reminded that they can do excellent service for the Cause by giving a day or half a day a week to office work during the winter. Meetings are being arranged in Putney, Ashford, Hastings, Rye, and East Dereham. The office at Home begins Tuesday, October 1, at 3 p.m., when Miss Daisy Race and Miss MacGowan will speak. Members urged to attend and hear Committee's plans for autumn campaign.—(President—Mrs. Cecil Chapman. Offices—3, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.)

THE CATHOLIC W.S. SOCIETY.
Office is now re-opened, and preparations being made for autumn campaign. Miss Abadam will speak on society's behalf at Lecture Hall, Lingfield

Road, Wimbledon, on October 25, 8 p.m.; also at Brighton on November 8. Two drawing-room meetings will shortly be held at Hampstead and Fulham.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss S. Jeffrey. Office—55, Berners Street, W.)

C.W.S.S., LIVERPOOL
A public meeting will be held on Friday, October 11, 8 p.m., at Assembly Rooms, Hardman Street. Speaker, Miss Abadam. Entrance free. Reserved seats, 1s. and 6d. For tickets apply to the Hon. Sec. Volunteers wanted for bill distributing outside church doors on Sunday, October 6.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Barry, 66, Park Road South, Birkenhead.)

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR W.S.
Since the arrest of Mr. Mark Wilks evening meetings demanding his immediate release have been held in vicinity of Brixton Prison, under the auspices of the Federation. Speakers: Wednesday, 18th, Miss Rogers and E. W. Futvoye; Thursday, 19th, Messrs. Prout, Franklin, McKinley, and Futvoye; Friday, 20th, Mrs. Kington Parkes and Mr. E. W. Futvoye; Saturday, 21st, Miss Combes and Messrs. Franklin and Head. Great "Mark Wilks" protest meeting was held at Pinnerbury Park on Sunday, at which Mr. E. W. Futvoye spoke, supported by Mr. Bull, who made excellent speech. Many thanks to Bowes Park W.S.P.U. and to all societies who have helped to make these meetings an unqualified success. These meetings will be continued outside Brixton Prison until release of Mr. Mark Wilks. Procession, with band, will leave Town Hall (opposite Brixton Library) Brixton Road, S.W., every evening at 7.45 p.m. Members, speakers, and sympathisers are earnestly asked to co-operate. All particulars of meetings and of membership of Federation from Hon. Sec., Victor Prout, 28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION
It has been decided to postpone the welcome to Mr. Charles Gray at the Kensington Town Hall from October 11 to November 8, in order to welcome at the same time Mr. Pethick Lawrence on his return from Canada. Full particulars will appear later. Successful meetings were held during week in Brixton by Mr. E. Shaw and Miss Garrett, in Hyde Park by Mr. Y. Duval and Miss Kelly, and in Paragon Square, Hull, by Mr. J. Nees and Mr. Levisson. There were many offers of help at close of Mr. Nees' earnest and impressive speech. Thanks are due to members who carried M.P.U. banner in processions to Tower Hill and to Brixton Prison, and to Mr. Franklin for speaking at Protest Meetings in Brixton. For meeting see programme. Already acknowledged: £1,563 13s. 9d.; R. Nees, Esq., 1s. 6d.; Miss Janie Allan, £50; Reginald Poth, Esq., £5; Membership fees, 3s.; total, £1,658 4s. 3d.—(Hon. Sec.—Victor Duval. Office—13, Buckingham Street, Strand.)

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY
Two open-air meetings were held in Bangor on Saturday. Mrs. Bennett and Miss Yeates presided, and Mrs. McCoubrey spoke at both meetings. Members reminded of first indoor meeting on first Monday in October, and also urged to advertise as fully as possible. Possible meeting on October 16 in Central Hall, Rosemary Street. Helpers badly wanted for office and other work. Subscriptions now due. Last outdoor meeting of the season next Monday at Fortwilliam Church at 8 o'clock.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bennett. Office—27, Donegal Place, Belfast.)

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE
On Wednesday the members of the League met by appointment at Boyce Road, in view of cell windows of four prisoners in Mountjoy Prison. A large crowd gathered, and a most successful meeting was held,

at which Mrs. Cousins presided and Mrs. Palmer spoke on her prison experiences. Great interest shown by all who were present at windows, and a message of encouragement was sent to them in a fine cheer. There was an immense crowd at meeting in Park on Saturday; speakers, Mrs. Emerson and Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Bac. Indignation was expressed at dismissal of Mrs. Sheehy Skelington, M.A., from post in Rathmines Technical School, because of her suffrage militancy during holidays. Good collection was taken, and papers sold out.—(Office—Antient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.)

INTERESTING ITEMS
Another reason which undoubtedly prevents the Liberal leaders making as many speeches outside the House of Commons as they used to is the perturbing policy of the militant Suffragists.—*The Dundee Courier.*

Alarmists, when they read the description of the Suffragettes' new headquarters in London, may rush to the conclusion that the women are preparing for a siege.—*Leeds Mercury.*

It may be no more than a coincidence that the frontage is built of stone six feet in thickness. If any lesson is to be drawn from the removal to those premises, it must be that the Women's Social and Political Union as such has not been stifled by recent prosecutions.—*The Aberdeen Journal.*

A good deal of controversy arose in the Press after the address by Professor Schäfer at the British Association meetings at Dundee early in September. The address was published as a supplement to the *Christian Commonwealth* (September 18).

We are informed that there is an increasing demand for the trained woman advertising specialist, that her work is well paid, and the profession still uncrowded; that an artist may become an advertisement illustrator, a journalist learn to write advertisements, a good organiser secure the position of advertisement manager. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Thos. Dixon, 185, Oxford Street, W.

We have received a charming little booklet from the Violet Nurseries, Henfield, Sussex. Under the proprietorship of the Misses A. and D. Allen-Brown, F.R.H.S., these nurseries supply a great variety of dainty novelties, including scent, soap, and sachets, all made from English violets.

Lovers of a good cup of tea or coffee will no doubt welcome the advent of two very complete and simple apparatuses for making these refreshing beverages, which are being advertised through our columns. By using the "Teacetta" and "Caffeta," we understand that a most delicious cup of tea or coffee can be made in a few minutes, and they are so simple that a child can use them. They can be had in various sizes in nickel-plated, solid copper, silver-plated, and half-marked silver, and make a handsome addition to the table. The "Teacetta" will be on view at our new offices, and booklets relating to both the "Teacetta" and the "Caffeta" can be had on application.

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Telephones: 3536, 1592 and 2718 North,
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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREW.—On September 21, of cancer, Sarah Ann, wife of John Francis Grew, 1, Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham, age 51.

BOARD RESIDENCE, ETC.
ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement.—no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, coolest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast bath, attendance, and lights from 5a. 6d.; en pension, 8s.; sheet English provisions; terrace, garden, lounge.—Manageress, 4788 Gerrard.

BOARD-RESIDENCE offered by Lady to Students, Visitors to London, &c.; comfortable, moderate, central; good cooking.—Miss Kilbey, 5, Guilford Street, Russell Square.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street Underground and Tube. Bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day. Telephone 4339 Paddington.—Mrs. Campbell, 5 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s. to 35s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

BRIGHTON.—Lohengrin, Marine Parade, facing sea and Palace Pier. Comfortable Boarding House. Recommended. From 25s. weekly.—Proprietress.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING SOCIETY.—Modern House, large garden; few unfurnished rooms still available. Public dining-room (vegetarian if required), inexpensive. Profits returned to members as dividend.—Write or call, Secretary, Melvin Hall, Golder's Green Road, Golder's Green.

COTSWOLD HILLS.—Food Reform Holiday Home, 600 feet above sea level; delightful scenery and woods; invigorating air; vacancy for two or more permanent guests.—Apply Prospectus Miss F. M. Kidd, Pitchcombe, nr Stroud, Gloucestershire.

FOLKESTONE.—"Trevarra," Bouverie Road, W. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key, proprietress (W.S.P.U.).

HENDON, N.W.—Two members W.S.P.U. (young) offer very comfortable Home to English or foreign lady boarder. Three minutes motor busca. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Caprina Fahy, 1, Somerset Road, Hendon.

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—10min. from University and British Museum. Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast, also partial board; moderate; pleasant house.—31, Oakley Square, N.W.

LONDON, W.C. (113, Gower Street).—Refined HOME (ladies). Bed, breakfast, dinner, and full board Sundays (cubic), from 25s. 6d. Rooms, 12s. 6d. Full board, 17s. 6d. to 22s. Gentlemen from 18s. 6d.

LONDON.—Board-Residence, 7, Montague Street, Russell Square.—Superior comfortable home; most central for all parts; one minute tube or bus; inclusive terms from 5s.; bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d.

QUIET REFINED HOME for Women Workers and Students of good position; breakfast, late dinner, hot baths, full board Sunday; terms from 22s. 6d.; close Tube and bus.—12, Edith Road, Baron's Court, W.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 12s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Williams, 48, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

TWO LADIES (gardening, poultry-farming) receive Paying Guests. Charming house; croquet; lovely moorland country; good sketching, cycling; open-air swimming-bath. Terms, 30s.—Leslie-Carrington, Coughton Cottage, Verwood, Dorset.

TO LET AND SOLD.
AT GOLDER'S GREEN.—Large, comfortable double-bedded room and pleasant sitting-room; suitable ladies sharing; bath, electric light, near Tube and bus.—Box 162, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

BIDDENDEN, KENT.—Charming furnished Tudor Cottage in village street, containing 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, sitting bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, &c.; sunny garden at back to be let from October 15 to April 15; rent 10s. weekly.—Address, A., 28, Edwards Square, Kensington.

CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £275; easy instalments; rents from £32.—Write (or call) to-day for free illustrated descriptive booklet, House and Cottage Department, Gidea Park, Ltd., 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

CHILTERN HILLS.—Detached Cottage to let, from September 21; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, good kitchen; nominal rent for winter months.—Apply, Rosetree Cottage, Chestnut Avenue, Prestwood, Great Missenden.

FURNISHED FLAT (November to March); 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, bath, kitchen; London, West or North-west.—St. Michael's House, Hainham, Sussex.

FURNISHED FLAT to let, for one lady, 21s. weekly; three rooms; electric light; gas cooker, kitchen.—Apply, 33, Holbein House, Goswain Square.

FIVE MILES from EASTBOURNE.—Comfortably furnished Cottage; 9 rooms; exceptionally cheap to careful tenant.—St. Michael's House, Hainham, Sussex.

GENTLEMAN wishes to let two unfurnished rooms in her flat at Earl's Court; every convenience; references exchanged.—Box 174, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To let, Oct. 1, in lady's house (three minutes to Gloucester Road Station) bed sitting room and dressing-room, with use of bath and attendance; board and use of telephone as desired.—U. S. VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

SUFFRAGETTE wishes to sub-let part of Flat in Golder's Green, bedroom and bathroom, one or two sitting rooms.—Write Mrs. Wyatt, Derby House, Hendon, N.W.

TEA-ROOMS for Immediate Sale. Combined with house for paying guests. Furniture and connection, £200, or offer.—Granville Tea Rooms, Bude.

TO LET, in pretty village near Brighton, furnished house in large garden, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom; low rent for winter to good tenant.—Apply Box 156, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

TO LET.—Half of well-furnished, comfortable Flat of six rooms, in Chelsea; careful tenant only; one guinea weekly.—X., 1, Lytton Road, New Barnet.

TO LET.—Small Furnished House, any period; 1 hour London; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); excellent sanitation; small garden; 2 guineas weekly.—Box 154, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

TWO comfortably-furnished, modern five-roomed cottages, South aspect, garden, lovely country, sea; low winter terms to careful tenants.—Row, 44, Parkhurst Road, Bexhill.

WANTED.
LADY, wintering abroad, will lend household furniture to responsible private gentleman in return for top room, central, quiet London residence.—Box 170, Apply VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

WANTED.—Boy or Girl to Educate with Boys of 10 and 12. Healthy country home; large grounds; vegetarian; Agnostic; references. Parents write: "Thank you for your great care." "Are well satisfied with his progress, mentally and otherwise." 15s. weekly.—Charles Oliver, B.A., Tadley, Basingstoke.

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ADA MOORE gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production; diction a speciality.—108, Beaufort Mansions, London, S.W. West End studio. Visits Brighton weekly.

CLASSICAL DANCING on strict lines of Duncan System.—Particulars, apply, Annie Spong, 66, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Readers wishing to exchange interesting correspondence with people in all parts of the world, write for particulars, Exchange, 37, Church Road, Islington, London.

DAIRY SHOW, Agricultural Hall, Islington, October 8-11. Do not miss Lovegrove's Dairy and Poultry Farm Stall, No. 121, decorated in the Union's colours.

ELOCUTION.—Advertiser, a well-known TEACHER and Reader, desires a few additional PUPILS at her West End studio. Voice Culture, Tone Production, Reading, Recitation, Public Speaking, Physical Culture. Most successful system for cure of defects in speech and education. Special terms to W.S.P.U. members. Interview and advice free on application.—Address, Box 182, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments of those who attempt, with sacrilegious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know **WHERE and HOW** the mistranslation and misrepresentation of the Bible is done? (American stamps) for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, "Bernard Lodge," 10A, Drayton Park, Highbury, London, N.

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MRS. MARY OATEN'S Dental Surgery, 10, Sydney Place, South Kensington, S.W. Telephone: Ken. 1084.—Artificial teeth at reasonable prices. Extractions absolutely painless. Gold fillings a speciality.

POULTRY FARM.—Vacancy for Students; variety of breeds stocked; utility and exhibition.—M. and F. Spong, The Felbridge Poultry Farm, East Grinstead.

SEE the Woman's Largest Poultry Farm, at the Scala Theatre, from October 8. Miss Edwards' Farm, Coaley, Gloucestershire. Birds exported. Students received.—Catalogue free.

SIGNORINA PANAGULLI, experienced Teacher (under distinguished patronage), gives lessons in Italian Language and Literature; families and schools visited.—Address, 154, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill.

THE HEALTH CENTRE, 122, Victoria Street, S.W.—Perfect health by natural means through vital electricity. Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (Saturdays excepted). Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 8 to 10. Physical Diagnosis by a Qualified Medical Man, and Diagnosis by Mrs. Mary Davies. Inquiries free. Enclose stamped envelope for written reply. Lectures, Physical Culture, and Concentration Classes are held at "The Health Centre."

THE LITTLE SALON SOCIAL LITERARY MEETINGS reassemble shortly. For Membership, write L. Salon, 24, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness," while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

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EXPERIENCED Medical Woman, M.D., D.P.H., would accompany lady (not mental case) or child abroad. Good linguist and experienced traveller; musical.—22, Lower Brook Street, Ipswich.
GERMAN LADY, Member W.S.P.U., thoroughly experienced in housekeeping, good plain cook, desires re-engagement in flat or small house where another lady servant is kept or help given for rough work.—Miss South, 12, Princes Square, Baywater, W.
For continuation of classified see back page



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LADY, qualified, wants engagements; good plain cook, would train maid; orders received for home-made cakes; list prices forwarded.—V. Bullock, Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

LADY wants Domestic Work, charge of business women's flat, or doctor's consulting rooms, very capable and reliable; good appearance.—Write Box 164, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

LADY recommends good Laundress. Shirts, nightdresses, 3d.; sheets, tablecloths, 2d. and 3d.; dusters, towels, napkins, 9d.; maida, 1s. 3d. Linen returned Fridays.—Osborne, Hand Laundry, 33, Osborne Road, Acton.

LADY GARDENER seeks re-engagement. Gold medallist R.H.S. exam.—Address, G. Bert House, Athy, Co. Kildare, Ireland.

LADY requires POST immediately (no home), domesticated. Bright, energetic, good business woman, reliable, small salary.—Box 178, VOTES FOR WOMEN, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway.

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